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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 18,220. 第一萬八千二百零二十號 丙辰年九月初十日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1916 五拜禮 中華民國五年十月六號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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Oct. 8th.—Europe (*viâ* Negapatam), per s.s. MAGELLAN.

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Oct. 13th.—Formosa *viâ* Keelung, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria and Tacoma, United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. HAWAII MARU.

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

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$ 40	Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Tuesday	Tues.	Sat.	
	Dairen	Ar.	„	Wed.	Mon.	
	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	„	Thurs.	Tues.	
$ 14.50	Mukden	Ar.	5.37 p.m.			
	„	Lv.	11.50 „			
$ 11.50	Changchun	Ar.	7.10 a.m.			
	„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	*8.00 „	Thursday;		
$ 9.00	Harbin	Ar.	*8.00 p.m.	Friday		

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1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
$ 9.00	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10 a.m.	Thursday	
	Changchun	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		
$ 11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 „	Friday	
	Mukden	Ar.	0.41 a.m.		
$ 14.50	„	Lv.	1.25 „		
	Dairen	Ar.	2.00 „	Fri.	Wed.
$ 40	Dairen (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Noon.	Sat.	
	Tsingtao	Ar.	Forenoon.	Mon.	Fri.
	Shanghai	Ar.		Sakai	Kobe

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HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1916.	
8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*	8 a.m. *HONAM.*
10 p.m. *KINSHAN.*	5 p.m *FATSHAN.*
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1916.	
8 a.m. *HONAM.*	8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*
10 p.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*	5 p.m *KINSHAN*

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'OUR DAY"

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THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

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THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

20,000 roses have been given, and will be sold throughout the day by numerous ladies and school children.

Subscriptions to the Rose Fund will also be gladly received at any time before the day by Lady May at Government House, who will send a rose with the acknowledgment.

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COCONUT SHIES,	WILD WEST SHOW,
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THE "EVERYTHING" STORES,	INDIAN TORCH DANCE,
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Entrance, $1.; seats in Reserved Enclosures, $2 and $1 extra.

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E. R. HALLIFAX, Hon. Secretary.

122]

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INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.

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Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday the correspondence relating to the petition for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils was placed on the table. We have not room for the whole of it, but we give the most important portions of it:—

Government House, Hongkong,
26th May, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., to the Colonial Secretary covering copies of a letter addressed under the date of the 9th of March direct to you by Mr. Pollock and of a petition signed by a number of British residents in this Colony praying for greater representation of the Public on the Executive and Legislative Councils, together with the accompanying copy of correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Pollock on the subject of certain points in the letter which he has addressed to you. I have not dealt earlier with this matter because I was waiting to learn whether you wished for my comments on these communications sent, as they were, direct to you.

2. The petitioners ask that two additional unofficial members may be added to the Executive Council, one to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the other by the Non-official Justices of the Peace, and that any future vacancies on the Council may be filled by election by one of those bodies. No reasons are adduced for this change in the constitution except that the two bodies mentioned "have long been recognised as representatives of the public for electoral purposes."

3. The petitioners also ask that an unofficial majority be created in the Legislative Council by increasing the number of unofficial members from 6 to 10 and that all except Chinese members may be elected, half of them by the Chamber of Commerce and half of them by the Non-official Justices of the Peace.

In support of this alteration in the constitution the only arguments adduced are (*a*) that official members of the Council are not free to vote according to their convictions and (*b*) that the unofficial members are in a permanent and hopeless minority because the Governor can command the votes of the official members.

The first is a well-worn but weak argument, for it is obviously impracticable to allow Government officers to vote against measures introduced by the Government.

The second has little real weight. If weighty examples existed of the overriding of popular opinion by the arbitrary exercise of the official vote they would surely find a place in such a Petition as this. No such examples are adduced, for the good reason that no such examples can be found.

There is not an Ordinance on the Statute book of the Colony of which it can be said that it was forced through the Council without carefully and patiently consulting the interests affected by the legislation. The history of the legislation affecting sanitation and buildings is one conspicuous example among many of the scrupulous care with which vested interests and public opinion are consulted, sometimes with a tendency too pronounced to overcome opposition by too generous concessions.

Nor can I call to mind any important question during the past 30 years not involving legislation of which it can be said that the Government forced its will upon an unwilling people. I feel sure that two of the most influential bodies in the Colony, the Chinese Community and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, would not be slow to acknowledge that the Government is never remiss in consulting them in all questions affecting trade and commerce and the native community.

4. The principle involved in the prayer of the petitioners, so far as it relates to the Legislative Council, has been raised in this Colony before. It is the natural aspiration of Englishmen to govern themselves, and it is an aspiration with which I personally cannot but sympathise.

But I venture to think that the petitioners have scarcely appreciated the special nature of local conditions. To indicate some of these I cannot do better than quote from Lord Ripon's despatch, No. 135 of the 23rd of August, 1894, in answer to a similar petition, in which he wrote:—

"To sum up, the petitioners ask nominally that Hongkong should be given self-government, and an elective system. In my opinion the place and its circumstances are wholly unsuited for what is proposed.

"An Imperial Station with great Imperial interests, on the borders of a foreign land, the nucleus of wide reaching British interests in the Far East, must, it appears to me, be kept under Imperial protection and under Imperial control.

"In saying this much I am assuming that the self-government would be worthy of the name, and that the elective system would include all ranks of the community, but this is not what the petition demands. Those who framed it and signed it would, I gather, desire to place the power in the hands of a select few, and to constitute a small oligarchy, restricted by the lines of race. To any such change I am opposed. I consider that the well-being of the large majority of the inhabitants is more likely to be safeguarded by the Crown Colony system, under which, as far as possible no distinction is made of rank or race, than by representation which would leave the bulk of the population wholly unrepresented.

"I can therefore hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony."

and from the despatch of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, No. 119 of the 29th of May, 1896, in which he stated:—

"In his despatch of the 23rd of August, 1894, Lord Ripon stated that he could hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be a Crown Colony. Neither can I hold out any such hope, for I conceive that in the case of Hongkong, Representative Government on whatever form of franchise it might be based, and with whatever supposed safeguards as to the Executive power, would be wholly out of place."

5. It scarcely seems necessary for me to endorse these weighty pronouncements of eminent Administrators and Statesmen, except to point out that it is quite impracticable to apply the principle of election to appointments to a body like the Executive Council. This is a question which has not been previously raised in this Colony, and it does not seem necessary to set out the very obvious reasons for which such a proposal could not be entertained. But I would briefly draw attention to the nature of the electorate to whom the petitioners would confine the election of all the unofficial members of the Executive Council and of eight out of ten of the unofficial majority in the Legislative Council.

The census for 1911 shows that the total population was 436,739, composed of 12,075 non-Chinese and 444,664 Chinese, and that at that time the British male adult civil population numbered 1,640.

From the same census the following figures in respect of the civil population in 1911 are deduced:—

(*a*.) Male adult British subjects of Portuguese race	370
(*b*.) Male adult British subjects of Indian race (exclusive of Police, Gaol Staff and Watchmen)	357
(*c*.) Male adult British subjects of Chinese race (*i.e.*, Chinese born in Hongkong)	21,000

Note to (*c*.):—Of these it is calculated that 2,000 are men of good education the majority of whom speak English.

It is proposed by the petitioners that the franchise should be given to the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce who number 150 composed as follows:—

British	105 members.
French	3 ,,
Dutch	4 ,,
American	4 ,,
Japanese	6 ,,
Chinese	3 ,,
British Indian	15 ,,
Portuguese	4 ,,
Swedish	1 ,,
Norwegian	1 ,,
Belgian	1 ,,
Russian	2 ,,
	150 members.

(*Note*:—Of these about 25 are not even British subjects);

and to the Un-official Justices of the Peace who are all British subjects but whose number is limited to 120.

6. I will turn now to the covering letter which Mr. Pollock has addressed to you.

I do not know how far Mr. Pollock represents in this letter the view of the signatories of the petitioners. But it is obvious that he can have no authority for claiming that in signing the petition these gentlemen committed themselves to anything more than their individual and personal opinions; and I am quite sure that they themselves would not claim more than this. Nobody knows better than the learned Counsel that a Director or a whole Board of Directors can only speak for a public company after obtaining the approval of a meeting of shareholders held in pursuance of a notice which has stated that such approval would be asked for. The signatures to the petition do not therefore in any way represent the long list of Commercial and Industrial Companies set out in the letter.

On the other hand, it is remarkable that two out of the four European unofficial members of the Legislative Council have not signed the petition; that the two Chinese unofficial members who represent one of the largest commercial interests in the Colony—that of the Chinese community—declined the overtures made to them, as I am assured, on two occasions with a view to obtaining their and other Chinese signatures; that the managers of the two greater European mercantile interests in the Colony—the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire—have declined to lend even their personal support to the petition; that Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., unofficial member of the Executive Council, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who has been appointed to be an unofficial member of that Council since the petition was launched, have likewise refrained from supporting it; and finally that the most important and influential public body in the Colony, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, have not signed the petition notwithstanding the fact that it is upon its shoulders that the petitioners would lay the responsibility of electing in the future two unofficial members of the Executive and four unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

7. In this letter as in the petition itself there is a striking absence of any adequate reason for a violent constitutional change. The instances given of the alleged constant employment of the official vote to "vote down" the unofficial members are so inept that their citation might be adduced as an argument to prove the absence of any legitimate grievance.

I attach excerpts from Hansard of all that passed in the Legislative Council concerning the vote in Finance Committee in connection with the Law Courts. The Chairman of that Committee was of opinion, and I agree with it, that no useful purpose would be served by further discussing the matter in the face of the circumstances described in my previous remarks in Council; and it is to be noted that although at the meeting a fortnight later, when the proceedings of the Finance Committee were brought up for confirmation, I alluded to the vote no question was raised upon it by unofficial members.

8. With regard to the question of appointing a Commission to enquire into the organisation of the Nursing Staff at the Government Civil Hospital, I would invite your perusal of the enclosed extracts from Hansard which give an accurate account of the discussion in the Legislative Council on this subject.

In intimating to the Council that I was unable to accept the motion of Mr. Pollock for the appointment of a Commission, I explained that I had asked your permission to increase the Nursing Staff by 3 Sisters, and in the circumstances I put it to the Council that a Commission of Enquiry was not necessary. The mover of the resolution preferred to ask for a division, on which it is true that the unofficial members voted on one side and the official members and the General Officer Commanding on the other. But I think any impartial person would come to the conclusion that in this matter the Government did not "treat the unofficial members in an adverse and hostile spirit instead of taking them into their counsel and co-operation," to use Mr. Pollock's words. Moreover, I am convinced that the other unofficial members did not consider that they were being so treated. I append a memorandum in which I have explained in detail the circumstances under which vacancies have occurred in the Nursing Staff and the steps taken to fill them.

I do not think that more effective steps could have been taken to cope with an abnormal situation created by the war. It is true that leave cannot now be granted to two Sisters who have just become due for it under the new system of leave after 4 instead of 5 years' service. But the Matron returned in March from a year's leave and one Sister is absent on a year's leave. One of the Sisters now due for leave was given at her own request 4 months' leave to Europe at the end of 1914, but eventually she did not take the leave, though it was pointed out that it was desirable that she should take the leave when it was convenient to the Government.

Finally, I may mention that in February last the two Sisters now due for leave were offered short leave of 2 months each to visit Japan during the current year. They refused the offer.

9. Mr. Pollock makes two very important suggestions in his covering letter which are not mentioned in the petition. One, that the extremely limited franchise advocated by the petitioners should be discarded for one consisting of Special and Common Jurors, with certain additions. The other, that to the ten unofficial members of Legislative Council asked for by the petitioners there should be added 2 nominated Chinese members. I refrain from comment upon these suggestions, as I have no means of knowing whether they represent the views of any responsible person or persons prepared to submit such changes for your consideration. Nor do I propose to criticise the articles from the local and from the Shanghai Press since they contain no point not covered by the fundamental objections to any form of self-government in this Colony.

10. In paragraph 8 of his letter Mr. Pollock hazards the opinion that the Government sent to Press some of the correspondence concerning the petition of 1894 "in the hope that they would adversely affect the signing of the petition." The Government had no such unworthy motive. In asking the Press to publish the correspondence it acted merely on a suggestion made by Mr. H. W. Looker, the head of the leading firm of solicitors in Hongkong, who was no doubt actuated by the sound principle that it is wise for a man to hear both sides of a question before arriving at a decision.

11. I enclose copy of the questions put by Mr. Pollock at the meeting of the Legislative Council to which he refers in paragraph 5 of his letter, and of my answer thereto. I do not consider that there is any weight in the argument that an increase in the unofficial element in the Executive and Legislative Councils is necessary for the purpose of dealing with trade and shipping problems which may arise in anticipation of the closing of the war.

The Mercantile Community has ample means through the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and otherwise of making any suggestions they desire on questions which must obviously be dealt with by His Majesty's Government on lines of Imperial policy and cannot be left to the Legislature of a Crown Colony.—I have, etc.,

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law,
M.P., etc.

F. H. MAY,
Governor, etc.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

Prince's Building, Hongkong,
9th March, 1916.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform H.E. the Governor that I have this day posted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the petition for greater unofficial representation on the Councils of this Colony and a copy of the signatures thereto, together with a covering letter and the inclosures thereto; and I now inclose similar documents for the information of His Excellency, with the exception that I am sending herewith the original signatures to the petition instead of a copy thereof.

In conclusion I would most respectfully draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to paragraph 10 of the said covering letter, and I now specially appeal to him that, in justice and fairness to the petitioners and their cause, I may be furnished with copies of all despatches and of all inclosures thereto which are sent by His Excellency the Governor or by the Hongkong Government to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to or in any way connected with the above petition.—I am, etc.,

H. E. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

[ENCLOSURE 2.]

Hongkong, 9th March, 1916.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—1. In forwarding to you a petition from the British residents in this Colony for greater unofficial representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils, I would ask leave to make some observations in this covering letter, by way partly of explanation and partly of argument.

2. In the first place I would point out that this petition has been signed by persons, (of whom about one dozen are Portuguese and British Indians, who as hereafter stated in paragraph 6, were not intended to sign) whereas the 1894 petition for greater representation, which is hereafter referred to, though open for signature by persons of every nationality, was signed by 363 only, of whom 281 were British, 10 Anglo-Chinese, 3 Americans, 4 Portuguese, and 47 British Indians.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SCENE BETWEEN GOVERNOR AND HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK.

COUNCIL PREMATURELY CLOSED.

THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

HONGKONG'S WAR LOAN.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

HONOUR FOR MR. NG FUK SHAN.

His Excellency, before proceeding with the agenda, addressed Mr. Ng Fuk Shan, formerly chief accountant in the Police Department, as follows:—

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of your appointment to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, and I have now very much pleasure to hand you the badge of the Order and I will presently ask the Clerk of the Council to read His Majesty's Warrant. It affords me peculiar pleasure to perform this duty, because I am not unmindful of the many valuable services which you rendered to me personally during the nine years I had charge of the Police Department, and when you acted first as clerk and then as chief clerk and accountant of that department. Those nine years are a short period of your total services to this Colony. You joined the service in 1874 as clerk at the Magistracy and you were afterwards transferred to the Police Department, and before you retired you completed no less than 41 years' service. I know that I voice the wishes of the whole Civil Service when I say that they and I most sincerely pray that you will long be spared to enjoy the decorations which you have now received.

The Clerk of the Council then read the Warrant, and the badge of the Order was presented to Mr. Ng Fuk Shan, who replied—I thank you.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the following papers:—Correspondence relating to the petition for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Council; report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1915; correspondence relating to the Kowloon Bay reclamation scheme; quarterly return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table report of meeting of the Finance Committee held on August 3rd (No. 6), and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 20 to 29, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

MOORINGS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Regarding Financial Minute 27, recommending a vote of $35,000 for the raising, renewing and re-arrangement of moorings in Victoria harbour.

His Excellency said—With regard to Financial Minute No. 27 I would like to say a few words. The sums asked for are required to complete the payments for the purchase of the buoys and moorings in Victoria Harbour and for raising and renewing some of them. Honourable Members will remember that I addressed the Secretary of State on this subject in August, 1914, and received his approval of the scheme on the 6th October, 1914. The correspondence is printed in Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1914. Owing to financial reasons the carrying out of the scheme was postponed during the first half of last year, but in October last I was able to report to the Secretary of State that the revenue receipts were so satisfactory that I had sanctioned the carrying into effect of a portion of the scheme involving the purchase of twenty C class buoys at a cost of $85,000, and the relaying of some of them in the coal and rice anchorages at a cost of $5,000. A sum of $140,000 was also provided in the estimates of the current year for the purchase of further buoys and moorings and a sum of $10,000 for relaying some of them. The scheme has now been satisfactorily completed at a total cost of $252,437. With this sum 45 moorings have been purchased as compared with an estimate of $250,000 for 40 moorings. Great credit is due to the Acting Harbour Master (Commander Beckwith) and the Acting Assistant Harbour Master (the late Lieutenant Davey) for this successful result, but I would remind you that the suggestion to acquire the moorings was first made by Commander Basil Taylour in the year 1902. The sum of $30,000 now asked for is to complete the sum of $252,431 referred to and to provide a sum of $2,539, which will be used, in addition to the $5,000 for other charges, to complete the work of raising and renewing moorings.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

HON. MR. POLLOCK, K.C., AND THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Pollock, K.C., asked the following questions:—

1.—With reference to the new allocation of Sisters in A Block of the Government Civil Hospital, which was made by His Excellency the Governor at the last meeting of Council on the 3rd August, will the Government answer the following questions, namely:—

(*i*).—Did not Sister Kelsey, pursuant to permission granted prior to the said Meeting of Council, leave this Colony on long leave, on the 9th August?

(*ii*).—Have not the services of one of the Private Nurses been requisitioned for private nursing, so as to render her unavailable for Hospital work? During what dates between the 3rd August and the date of these Questions (21st August), have the services of such Private Nurse been required for private nursing?

(*iii*).—On what dates between the last Meeting of Council (3rd August) and the date of these Questions (21st August) have there been two Sisters on duty in the morning in A Block, namely, one Sister on each floor?

(*iv*).—On what dates between the said dates has there been a Sister on duty, attending to the operating theatre exclusively?

(*v*).—Is not Sister Gorham, pursuant to permission granted to her prior to the said Meeting of Council, due to go away from the Colony on long leave on the 30th August, 1916?

(*vi*).—When will Sister Sloan complete her present current period of 4 years' Service?

(*vii*).—Have the Government secured the service of any, and, if so, what Sister or Nurses since the last Meeting of Council?

(*viii*).—Has Sister Jacobs resigned from the Government Hospitals Service in this Colony?

2.—With reference to the re-arrangement of the Staff in B Block of the Government Civil Hospital, which was announced at the said Meeting of Council, under which re-arrangement the nursing of patients in B Block is left entirely to Probationers and Japanese Nurses, will the Government state the respective lengths of Service of the Probationers who are left in charge of B Block? And will the Government also state whether such Japanese Nurses, and, if so, how many of them possess a sufficient knowledge of English, written as well as spoken, to render them independent of the aid of an Interpreter into English, in the discharge of their duties? Are the Japanese Nurses in charge of the wards in B Block or are the Probationers in charge of such wards?

3.—Was not the stock of drugs and disinfectants kept in store at the Government Civil Hospital considerably reduced by the present Principal Civil Medical Officer before the War?

The Colonial Secretary, replied as follow:—

1.—(*i.*)—Yes.

(ii.)—One of the private Nursing Sisters went out to a case on 3rd August and remained with the case until the 12th September. The other private Sister was available for hospital work.

(iii.)—From August 15th to 21st.

(iv.)—From August 15th to 21st.

(v.)—Yes. Sister Gorham was granted leave to go as soon as she desired to do so and she went on the 8th September.

(vi.)—Sister Sloan completes four years' resident service on the 13th December. She does not know at present whether she will go in December or later.

(vii.)—The following Nursing Staff have been engaged since 3rd August:—

(*a*)—Mrs. McEwen was taken on as a temporary maternity nurse on the 21st August. She originally applied to be taken on the Staff on the 28th July, 1916, saying that she could not join before about 25th August.

(*b*)—Mrs. Birnie was taken on on the 16th August as a temporary sister. She applied on the 6th August. She resigned on the 20th September.

(*c*)—Mrs. Churchill was taken on on the 8th September as a temporary sister. The question of her serving was first raised about the 15th August.

(*d*)—Miss Halley joined as a temporary sister on the 18th September. She applied from Wiehaiwei on 31st July.

(*e*)—Mrs. Fraser joined on the 2nd October as a temporary maternity nurse.

(*f*)—Two Japanese Staff Nurses joined on the 6th September.

(viii.)—Miss Jacobs was transferred by the Colonial Office to the Federated Malay States while on leave.

2.—Probationer Nurse Smith appointed 1st November, 1915. Probationer Nurse Roberts on the 12th November, 1915, an Probationer Nurse Meadows on the 4th April, 1916. As to the knowledge of English possessed by the Japanese Nurses the Superintendent writes as follows:—"All of them possess quite a fair knowledge of writing English and are able to do so intelligently. Nurses Mishima, Sakamoto, and Tsuchimoto understand spoken English quite well, but the other two not quite so well. They all have some difficulty in reading the written language." At present they do require some amount of interpreting, but I have no doubt they will improve with daily practice in hearing and in speaking the language." Under date of the 8th of September the Matron reported as follow:—"I find they are improving daily and their nursing is excellent, I am quite satisfied with their progress. The last two arrivals are very good indeed and speak English quite well, they both appear to be well trained nurses. Dr. Moore expressed his opinion to me that the nursing has been done quite satisfactorily in B Block by these nurses."

"As regards the nursing generally in B Block. Under date of 20th September the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital reported as follows:—"I have no adverse criticism to make on the work of Japanese Staff Nurses and Probationary Nurses. I know of no instance in which patients have not been properly nursed." Under date of 21st September Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Honorary Visiting Physician, to the Government Civil Hospital, reported as follows:—"Regarding the Japanese Nurses they are very conscientious over their work and learn quickly. When they first arrived they apparently understood but little English, but they already understand what is said to them and I can understand them. They have evidently been well and fully trained. At the present time I think B Block has as many Nurses and as good ones as any hospital I know of."

"As to the question of who is in charge of the Nursing in B Block the Japanese staff nurses and not the probationers are in charge."

3.—The expenditure in the years 1907-1915, inclusive, has been as follows:—1907, $9,996; 1908, $11,540; 1909, $11,128; 1910, $11,363; 1911, $11,682; 1912, $10,136; 1913, $9,005; 1914, $10,147; 1915, $9,714.

"The present Principal Civil Medical Officer arrived in the Colony on the 15th January, 1913, after the indents for 1913 had been forwarded to the Crown Agents."

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Arising out of the answers just given, Sir, I wish to put two more questions. The first is with regard to the answer to clause 8 of question 1. I should like to ask whether it is not a fact that Sister Jacobs was transferred to the Federated Malay States at her own express request.

His Excellency—The answer is in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—With regard to the answer to question 3 I would beg leave to point out that there has been no answer given to that question at all. We have been inundated with a lot of figures, but the question I put was a very simple one—Was not the stock of drugs and disinfectants kept in store at the Government Civil Hospital considerably reduced by the present Principal Civil Medical Officer before the war?

His Excellency—You will see by the figures that the expenditure in 1914 was rather greater than in 1912, and in 1913 the expenditure was less. I should like to inform the hon. member that the Principal Civil Medical Officer was not responsible for the indents for the year 1913, as he only arrived here early in 1915.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—The stores must be kept, Sir. That is absolutely no answer to the question at all. It does not follow that because a sum of money is voted that it is used. I want an answer, Sir.

His Excellency—This is actual expenditure, it is not a vote.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Does your Excellency mean that all these sums have been expended?

His Excellency—All these sums down here have been spent on stores, drugs and disinfectants.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I should like an answer to my question, a definite answer to my question, whether the expenditure was not considerably reduced before the war. I want an answer and I shall repeat the question until I get an answer.

His Excellency—What the hon. member wants to infer by the question is that the Principal Civil Medical Officer has unduly reduced the supply of stores, drugs and disinfectants. My reply to that is that he has not done so. I am perfectly satisfied that the hospital has been well supplied with all these articles.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I am not satisfied with that reply, with all due deference to your Excellency, who may not be aware of what has happened. I should like an answer given on the responsibility of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

His Excellency—I have given you a reply.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I do not want any assurance from your Excellency, because your Excellency may not be quite aware of what has taken place.

His Excellency—I am very fully aware.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I want a direct answer to the question and I want it on the responsibility of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. It is very chivalrous of your Excellency to come forward in this way, but I want a definite reply to my question.

His Excellency—I will give you a reply at the next meeting of the Council, and now, may I ask the hon. member one or two questions arising out of the questions?

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I am not here to be asked questions arising out of my questions, and I venture to say that your Excellency, as President of the Council, is entirely out of order.

His Excellency—I should like an elucidation. The hon. member comes here meeting after meeting and he inundates the Government with very voluminous questions which take a great real of time in the answering. Now he has asked, for instance, to-day, questions about the knowledge of English of the Japanese nurses. I am rather curious to know if the hon. member has even seen these nurses or ever spoken to them, or whether, in fact, the hon. member has ever been inside the walls of the Civil Hospital during the current year. If not, how does he come to question their knowledge of English?

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I have no intention, Sir, of replying to that question, and I have no intention of being catechised as to my sources of information. I say again that I think your Excellency is absolutely and entirely out of order. I may also say that I regard the action of your Excellency as being in extremely bad taste.

The Attorney-General—I rise to a point of order. The hon. member ought not to use words like that.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I will substitute the words "extremely bad taste" for an expression which has a Parliamentary equivalent. I used the words in a Parliamentary sense. I say, Sir, that it is very wrong for your Excellency to suggest that I am always worrying the Government unnecessarily with questions.

His Excellency—I have not suggested any such thing.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Yes, you have, Sir. You have suggested it now, and you suggested it at a previous meeting of the Council. I think it is very uncalled for. I should have thought we had got beyond that, and I think that I should have escaped the imputation you made. With regard to the trouble caused by me, as you said, among Government officials, I can assure your Excellency that I am perfectly certain that I myself have been put to a great deal more trouble in bringing matters forward here in an endeavour to have things put right at the Government Civil Hospital. Your Excellency has altogether reconstructed the staff very recently, and has assured the Council that there is nothing wrong, substantially nothing wrong, and nothing requiring improvement. It has been implied that I was only a pestilential fellow, putting questions quite unnecessarily. Sir, I very much resent that indictment, and I think, Sir, it is very discreditable that a member of the Council who is honestly trying to do his best for the public should be treated in this way when he puts questions to the Government, and I cannot conceive, Sir, that the Prime Minister of Great Britain himself would ever dare to get up in the House of Commons and say to a member, "Why are all these questions put? We do not like being worried with these questions, which give a lot of trouble to the Government."

His Excellency—The hon. member has imputed to me words I never uttered. I asked the hon. member a simple question and he has given me no answer. Very well, let it stand at that.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I did not do so, Sir. Your Excellency may have thought so, and it is very unfortunate, I ——

The Colonial Secretary—I rise to a point of order. His Excellency the President is on his legs and ——

Hon. Mr. Pollock—He is not, and I am sorry the Colonial Secretary is so short-sighted. I wish to say this, I have imputed to you, Sir, nothing you have not said. The previous history of Hansard will show what your Excellency said on the subject.

His Excellency—I said the questions gave the Government officials a great deal of trouble, and so they do.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—You inferred that they caused a lot of unjustifiable trouble.

His Excellency—I did no such thing.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Well, if it does not mean that I do not know what it does mean. With regard to my sources of information, I think it most improper that your Excellency should try and enquire as to my sources of information.

His Excellency—I did not ask you for your sources of information. I asked you if you had even seen or spoken to the Japanese nurses.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—What I said was ——

His Excellency—Council stands adjourned until this day week. There will be a Finance Meeting after this meeting.

His Excellency then left the Council Chamber.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeing of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars ($19,500) in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS, RECURRENT.

Hongkong, Miscellaneous:—	
Typhoon and rainstorm damages	$15,000
Kowloon, Miscellaneous:—	
Typhoon and rainstorm damages	3,000
New Territories, Miscellaneous:—	
Typhoon and rainstorm damages—Mainland and Islands in Northern District	1,500
Total	$19,500

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR EXPENDITURE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) in aid of the following votes, viz.:—

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1.—Harbour Office:—	
Other charges, raising and renewing moorings, of ocean steamship	$ 5,000
Special expenditure, acquisition and re-arrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour	30,000
Total,	$35,000

The Chairman—His Excellency the Governor has already explained the reasons for these votes.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I ask for a division. Unofficial members of the Council persistently opposed this scheme, which was forced on them by the Government. Therefore, I think the extra votes should be refused. We have always opposed this.

On a division being taken, the votes were agreed to, only the Hon. Mr. Pollock voting against them.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

TROUSERS.

Charged with the theft of three pairs of trousers from the *On Lee*, a Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks. The man said he wanted to get away from the Colony, and thought that the trousers would assist him to do so.

THE GOOD "FRIEND."

For being in unlawful possession of a quantity of vegetables, a Chinese was sentenced to one month and four hours' stocks. The man's excuse was that he had no food, and the vegetables were given him by a friend.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. REST OF COLONY.

The above match is to be played on H.K.C.C. ground on Monday next, commencing at 10.30 a.m. The following will represent, H.K.C.C.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), C. Beswick, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lt.-Col. Morgan, J. Staker, H. H. Tayler, F. Syme Thomson, R. P. Thursfield, N. Wright and A. N. Other.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW SHAPES IN SOFT FELT HATS $7.50 each.

NEW SHAPES IN STRAW HATS; From $2.75 each.

GREY DOUBLE TERAI HATS $11.50 each.

TWEED CAPS

NEW TWEED HATS $4.00 each.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [81

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Sun Co., Ltd.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

The Hongkong Hotel.

Bottled by British Labour.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.

or $5.10 per dozen.

PINTS — $26.50 per case of 8 dozen.

or $3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED. [1204-2

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand made Hats

Old English make

NEW STRAWS "LIGHT IN WEIGHT" and fitted with the famous Bon-Ton fitting. The acme of comfort.

SEE WINDOW. [1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—CENTRAL.

FURNISHED FLAT, 4 Rooms, with Balcony, Kitchen and Bathroom, for 12 months.
Apply—
"H,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1225

TO LET.

FOR two Gentlemen, ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM with Large Verandah, in good locality, upper level, with board.
Apply—
"Z,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1226

LOST.

FOX TERRIER, smooth haired, small stout build. Reward.
A. M. W.
c/o "Daily Press."
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1230

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1916.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1227

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1916.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1228

G. R.

MAGISTRACY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of considering applications for Publicans' Licences, Restaurant Adjunct Licences and Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences for the year 1916-1917 under the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.
Forms of applications may be obtained at the Magistracy.
All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before Monday, the 16th day of October, 1916, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Four Dollars.
Applicants for transfers or new licences and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person.
R. A. C. NORTH,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1229

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, October 6th, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, October 13th, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown where they will be examined on October 12th, at 10 A.M.
No Claims will be recognised if filed after November 6th, 1916.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1916 [1035

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th instant.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1916. [1222

G. R.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"HAINAN HEAD" BUOY is reported out of position and is now situated about one mile East of its charted position on the North-West Edge of Hainan Bank.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1916. [1216

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS from 1st October, 1916, the Branch Office of the above Company will be at No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING (Second Floor), No. 1, Ice House Street.
By Order,
E. LESTER ARNOLD,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. 1207

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Liquidators.
[1208

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY."

AN ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the Joint Fund of "Our Day," October 19th, which is to be devoted throughout the Empire to raising money for the BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY and the Order of ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, has been arranged by the

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

(by kind permission of the Management),

ON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH,

AT 9 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. Sir HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
H.E. General VENTRIS,
Commodore SANDEMAN, R.N.

The proceeds will be added to those obtained at the Fete to be held on "OUR DAY," OCTOBER 19TH.

The following Local Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to appear:—

Mrs. AUBREY,	Mr. F. AUSTIN,
Mrs. HILL,	Mr. E. ABNEY,
Mrs. MAITLAND,	Mr. G. C. BURNETT,
Miss GORDON,	Mr. MURIEL,
Miss M. GORDON,	Mr. RELPH,
Miss MARY HYDE,	Mr. SHIRVINGTON,
Miss DIONE MAY,	Mr. PERCIVAL D. WILSON,

Mr. DENMAN FULLER.

Accompanists—Mrs. AUSTIN and Messrs. E. J. CHAPMAN and G. GRIMBLE.

ORCHESTRA.—Police Reserve (by courtesy of Mr. JENKIN, D.S.P.R.)

Stage Manager—Lieut. R. L. BRIDGES, R.N.R., H.M.S. "VENUS."

Commence at 9.20 P.M. Sharp.

ADMISSION:

DRESS CIRCLE ... $3.00
STALLS $2.00
PIT $1.00

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

[1230

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1916 [1175

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916

Price of issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 29th of the same month.
The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.
Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.
Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1195

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 31st October, 1916.
Dated the 27th September 1916.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators.
[1188

G R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, weight and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
77

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

LAST PERFORMANCES!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY, OCT. 6TH,
The Finest Comedy of Recent Years,
"PEG O' MY HEART."

SATURDAY, OCT. 7TH,
The Rollicking Farcical Comedy,
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

MONDAY, OCT. 9TH,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
Owing to the Enormous Success and by Special Request,
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
will be repeated.

TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Telephone 527.
[1184

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kai Lung Wan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents in Square feet (about).	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
	Farm Lot No. 82.	Between Inland Lot No. 932 (Kai Lung Wan Cemetery) and Farm Lot No. 70, Kai Lung Wan.	feet. As per plan.	feet.	feet.	feet.	403,650	$ 138	$ 1,853

1197

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITZEE & Co., to sell by Public Auction,
On THURSDAY,
the 12th October, 1916, commencing at 10.30 A.M., on their premises, No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yaumati,
VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.,
Including CAST IRON SCRAP and METALS,
As follows:—

One Electric Lighting Set, consisting of High-speed Vertical Steam Engine, etc., complete with Mountings and Switchboard, Marine Multitubular Boiler with Furnace, Boiler complete with all Mountings and Feed Pump, One Horizontal Compound Non-Condensing Steam Engine with Pipe Connection Valves and Storage Tanks, Several Double-Geared, Screw Cutting and Surfacing Lathes, Shears of Varying Lengths, 1 Planing Machine, complete with Pulleys, etc., 1 Shaping Machine complete with Shaft, Slotting Machine complete, 1 power and Hand-Driven Screwing Machine with Shaft and Miscellaneous Assortment of Dies, Vertical Double-Geared Drilling Machine complete, One Double Pillar Geared Vertical Drilling Machine (equivalent to two machines), by Appleyard & Co., Halifax, England.

One Double Column Steam Hammer complete with all connections, One Belt Driven Draught Blower for Blacksmith Shop complete with connections, One Ore Washing Tank with Agitating Gear and Shafting, etc.

ALSO:

Pulleys, assorted Belting, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Material, Tools, etc., Tubes and Piping, Steel Bars, Wrought Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap.

A large varied assortment of Brass Valves and Corks, Brass Rods, Machine Screws, Copper Pipes, Copper Plates, etc.

AND

Sundry Office Furniture, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from MONDAY, 2nd October.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
[1196

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE ELECTRICITY GENERATING and STORAGE PLANT. Suitable for works, Factory, or town lighting.
For particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
[1220

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MOSSMOUN HILL ROAD.

2187

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 613.

'13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1DA, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH OCTOBER, 1916.

THE RECENT PETITION.

IT is impossible to read the correspondence relating to the recent petition for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony without being struck by the poverty of the arguments submitted to the Secretary of State in opposition to the desired reform. Even the GOVERNOR is obliged to admit that "it is the natural aspiration of Englishmen to govern themselves," and to express his sympathy with that aspiration. After such a confession it would be only reasonable to expect that HIS EXCELLENCY would be eager to suggest some concession to the petitioners, such, for example, as the right to elect the whole of the unofficial non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council instead of only one half as at present. This surely could not be regarded as a very "violent constitutional change." Instead, we find HIS EXCELLENCY exercising the utmost ingenuity in resisting reform of any kind. It is impossible in the space at our disposal to criticise the GOVERNOR'S dispatch in detail, nor is it necessary for us to do so, because that which is new in it is not material to the real issue, and that which is old is thread-bare. Needless to say, the Marquess of RIPON'S objections to a form of self-government for which nobody had asked was made to do duty again, but a discreet silence was preserved in regard to the fact that his lordship was willing to introduce one unofficial member into the Executive Council, and that his successor, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, increased the number to two, besides adding another unofficial member and the General Officer Commanding to the Legislative Council. Similarly, though the census returns of 1911 were quoted for the purpose of showing the relative smallness of the European British adult male population—which will compare not unfavourably, by the way, with some of the Parliamentary Constituencies in the United Kingdom, and of much higher average intelligence—attention was not drawn to the proportion which signed the petition, in all but a few cases without solicitation. On the other hand, great emphasis was laid upon the absence of four or five well-known residents' names. The capital, however, which it was sought to make out of this was discounted by Mr. POLLOCK'S explanations of the reasons offered by those concerned. In the majority of the cases the objection was raised that the moment for sending in the petition was not propitious owing to the war. The reply to this, of course, is that nobody could say how soon the war might end, and that it was advisable to safeguard the Colony against any risk that its claims would be overlooked when the Empire's Constitution was in the crucible. In any case, however, absolute unanimity could not be expected on this or any other subject, and it is surprising that the abstentions were so few. There are some, no doubt, of opinion that the existing arrangement suits their particular interests as well as any other is likely to do, and there are others who are appalled by the "thin-end-of-the-wedge" argument. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the general sense of the British commercial community strongly favours a greater measure of public control, and we do not find any attempt to deny this. No better example could be needed of the desperate straits to which the GOVERNOR was reduced in preparing a defence of the present system than that afforded by his allusions to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. In one breath he describes it as "the most important and influential commercial body in the Colony" when he is pointing out that its signature does not appear on the petition "notwithstanding the fact that it is upon its shoulders that the petitioners would lay the responsibility of electing in the future two unofficial members of the Executive and four unofficial members of the Legislative Council." In the next breath, he draws attention to the smallness of its membership. That is when he is criticising the proposal that it should act as one of the two electoral bodies. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know whether HIS EXCELLENCY believes that a resolution in favour of supporting the petition was not submitted to the Chamber for fear that it would be lost, or because it was regarded as a work of supererogation in view of the individual members who had already attached their signatures. It would, moreover, be instructive to learn why the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace suddenly become unsuitable for the functions which for many years past they have discharged without any disastrous result to the Colony. With all due respect to HIS EXCELLENCY we venture to think that the combined intelligence of approximately 250 of the leading members of the British community—one half of whom, be it remembered, are selected by the GOVERNOR himself—would be found fully equal to the task which is now performed by approximately 250 plus one. If, however, a wider franchise is demanded, provision for that was made in Mr. POLLOCK'S covering letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there is no adequate reason for "a violent Constitutional change," we fail to see that constitutes a good defence against any change at all. Even if the readiness of the Government to give respectful consideration to the wishes of the unofficial minority were as marked as the GOVERNOR would have us understand, it would not weaken the claim of the public to elect that minority. We confess, however, that we have failed to notice any very pronounced tendency "to overcome opposition by too generous compromise." We have more frequently seen measures carried in face of the united opposition of the unofficial members. If the present system works so perfectly, surely it is strange that upwards of 500 of the principal British residents should have expressed their dissatisfaction with it? The truth is, as Lord SALISBURY declared, when discussing the Parliament Bill in the Upper House a few weeks back, "No Government can be trusted unless it knows that it can, if it misbehave, be called to account." In Hongkong the Government is practically free to do as it likes.

Singapore has declared Hongkong a suspected port for cholera.

The Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be closed next Monday.

Mme. Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister in London, has left for China.

The new French Convent at Causeway Bay is to be formally opened at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

The opening of the St. Paul's Institute's new school at Causeway Bay is to take place this afternoon at 3.30.

Mr. Denman Fuller's Piano Recital will take place at the Peak Club on Monday, October 16th, at 9.15 p.m., for which date all tickets sold will be available.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board will be held on the 27th inst. to consider applications for licences under the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

A Chinese broker residing at 7, Caroline Road, has reported to the Police that on Thursday some person entered his house by breaking a window and pushing back the lock and got away with money, jewellery, etc., to the value of $300.

Among the passengers who returned to the Colony yesterday by the P. and O. *Sardinia* was Mr. J. Bentley from Shanghai. Sir John and Lady Wallis and family, Mr. R. B. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goodrich, and Mr. F. Stafford Smith are among the passengers passing through the Colony on the same vessel.

"Our Little Bit" Workers' Society, Kowloon, are forwarding the following articles this week, through the kindness of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., to Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.:—3,204 bandage rolls, 77 bed jackets, 36 suits pyjamas, 48 milk covers, 300 swabs, 13 flannel many-tailed bandages, 9 pairs socks, 4 collars, 2 mufflers, and 1 box games.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMICS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Some rather slighting remarks on "the science called economics" in your leader of to-day seem to me less judicious and well-informed than usual.

The article in question says:—"With diffidence we write about the fluid state of the science called economics because the war has proved that it is speculative and not exact. The high priests of the cult persuaded most of us that Europe could not possibly continue for more than three—possibly, at ruinous after-effects, for six—months, such a war as has now been raging upwards of two years. Yet to-day we are almost optimists about the financial outlook after twenty-six months of Armageddon, conducted on a scale never dreamed of."

No economist of repute maintains that economics is an exact science, like physics, but only that it is more exact than the other social sciences. If there is a "High Priest of the Cult," I suppose it is Professor Marshall, of Cambridge, for the English-speaking world at least. In Chapter II. Par. I. "Principles," he says, speaking of the possibility of measuring economic motives in terms of money, "This economist's balance, rough and imperfect as it is, has made economics more exact than any other branch of social science. But, of course, economics cannot be compared with the exact physical sciences; for it deals with the ever-changing and subtle forces of human nature," and much more to the same effect in Appendix C 1-2. As for being speculative, of course all sciences are in large part speculations about the relations of observed facts. The theory of matter, of which you speak in a preceding paragraph, is such a speculation.

If Professor Marshall is the High Priest of Economics I suppose the editor of the *Economic Journal* is the Chief Levite, but even he does not speak of a war which cannot last more than six months. In the *Economic Journal* for September, 1914, in an article on "War and the Financial System August, 1914," the following paragraph occurs:—"This urgency for present goods is solid proof enough of impending distress and poverty in the present and the near future. The world will be cold and hungry this winter. But we must not argue from this that we are ruined for life, or suppose that even a war of three years can destroy, for the years which succeed it, the material benefits of the last twenty."

However much Mr. Keynes may have underestimated the reserve powers of production in modern society, he does not here suggest the impossibility of a three years' war, and some other economists were more optimistic—I am, Yours faithfully,

"ECONOMIST."

Hongkong, 5th October, 1916.

THE WAR.

BRITISH VICTORY IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS ABANDONING POSITIONS.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING BRZEZANY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONTS.

HEAVY RAINS.

LONDON, October 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—There was heavy rain during the night and the early part of the day.

Fighting near Eaucourt l'Abbaye is proceeding satisfactorily.

Quiet reigns elsewhere except for intermittent shell firing. The weather interfered with the work of the aircraft and one of our machines is missing.

CAPTURE OF EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE.

LONDON, October 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Eaucourt l'Abbaye has been cleared of the enemy and is now entirely in our hands.

There was considerable shelling on our front south of the Ancre during the night. Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

Heavy rain has fallen since the morning.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

SUMMING UP THE POSITION.

LONDON, October 4th.

A Headquarters despatch sums up the position at the end of September as follows:—

Since the opening of the battle in July, we have taken prisoner 26,735 and engaged 38 German Divisions, of which 29 have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold a half-moon on the upland to the south of the Ancre, occupying every important height, and so have direct observation of the ground to the east and north. The enemy has fallen back upon its fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

The importance of the three months offensive should not be judged by the distance we have advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken, but by its effect on the enemy's strength in numbers, material, and *morale*. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing the Allies to relax their steady and methodical pressure.

Troops from every part of the Empire were engaged in this action, and all behaved with the discipline and the resolution of veterans.

Our aircraft has shown the spirit of offensive in the highest degree. Their work is as conspicuous for skill and judgment as for daring. It is safe to say that two hundred British aeroplanes cross the enemy's front for every enemy machine crossing ours.

GERMAN ARTILLERY'S "LAMENTABLE SHOOTING"

LONDON, October 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The straits to which the Germans were put in the matter of Reserves are suggested by the fact that prisoners have been taken belonging to the Naval Division, which had been brought from the coast to assist in the defence.

A scathing commentary on the quality of the German gunnery is disclosed in an underlined extract from the official diary of the 180th Regiment:—"In view of our artillery's perfectly lamentable shooting, all the patrols have been called in."

FRENCH OPERATIONS.

IMPORTANT TRENCH CAPTURED.

PARIS, October 4th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the Somme front a localised attack on each side of the Peronne-Bapaume road gained us an important trench and twenty-one prisoners to the north of Raucourt.

There is great reciprocal artillery firing south of the Somme.

MORE TRENCHES CAPTURED.

A *communiqué* says:—We completed the capture of strong lines of German trenches between Morval and St. Pierre Vaast wood, taking 200 prisoners.

There has been a lively enemy bombardment at Belloy-en-Santerre.

KEY TO PERONNE.

LONDON, October 5th.

A correspondent with the French Headquarters states that the French are steadily encircling Mont St. Quentin, the key to the Peronne defences. They are utilising monitors on the canals, and there is a daily bombardment.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A STAGGERING ZEPPELIN.

AMSTERDAM, October 5th.

A Zeppelin from England passed the Frisian village of Zwaagcatinde at five-thirty on Monday morning.

The airship was badly damaged, a piece being missing from the stern, where the gondola had been displaced, and the Zeppelin was staggering.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE OF JENIKO.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

SALONIKA, October 4th.

A British official report says:—Across the Struma we advanced and captured a part of Jeniko, to the south of the Seres road. The enemy immediately counter-attacked, but he never reached closer than a thousand yards, being broken up by our artillery.

Fresh troops in the evening made a third attack, after a heavy bombardment. The fighting continues. The enemy's casualties are heavy.

BULGARIANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, October 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters at Salonika reports that the Bulgarians defending Jeniko who were not killed and had not fled from the terrific bombardment have surrendered.

Jeniko is the strongest fortified and most important of the three adjoining villages, two of which have been already captured.

The Bulgarians first counter-attacked three hours after the capture of Jeniko with three battalions that had been rushed up by train. These were swept off by our curtain of fire.

The Bulgarian losses during the last four days were enormous.

BULGARIANS ABANDON POSITIONS.

APPARENTLY RETREATING.

SALONIKA, October 4th.

A French official report says that in consequence of Serbian victories in the Kajmakalan region the Bulgarians abandoned positions at Starknovgrob, on the River Brod, and appear to be retreating northwards.

The Serbians occupied Sovio and the French occupied Petorac Vrbemi, while the British on the right have captured Jeniko, east of the Struma.

GREEK CRISIS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, October 4th.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet has resigned.

REASONS FOR THE RESIGNATION.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the Government has resigned because the Ministry could not get in touch with the *Entente* representatives, and the settlement of the national questions were consequently hampered.

DISAPPOINTED GERMAN PUBLIC.

NEWSPAPER "EXPLANATIONS."

LONDON, October 4th.

The German papers are strenuously explaining to a disappointed public the scanty results of the officially announced "crushing defeat" of the Roumanians at Roterturm Pass as in the case of the Kaiser's famous victory telegram.

The papers declare that General von Falkenhayn has more important work to do than count booty, and they also contend that the Roumanian crossing of the Danube at the rear of General von Mackensen is also unimportant, as General von Mackensen can give the Roumanians a good reception.

It is noteworthy that an Austrian *communiqué* speaks of the repulsing of the Roumanian advances at Roterturm, but admits that an Austro-German force was pressed back by a strong counter-attack.

GERMAN CLAIM DISPROVED.

FROM RETREAT TO ATTACK.

LONDON, October 4th.

The German claim of a crushing victory on the Transylvanian frontier is disproved by a Roumanian *communiqué*, which says that the Roumanians, during the retreat of September 29th, captured three hundred prisoners and five machine-guns and are now attacking the enemy in the mountains on the right bank of the Olt River. Moreover, the Roumanian general attack in the Dobrudja continues with the utmost vigour on the whole front against a stubborn resistance.

The Roumanians repulsed an attack at Orsova.

The enemy is furiously attacking in the region of the Vulcan Pass, using poisonous gas.

FRANCE AND NATURALISED ENEMY SUBJECTS.

PARIS, October 5th.

The Chamber has adopted a Bill revoking French naturalisation granted to enemy subjects.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM HEIGHTS.

PETROGRAD, October 4th.

General Stcherbatscheff's troops, on the third day of a furious engagement, crossed the Zlota Lipa, to the south of Brzezany, under cover of artillery fire and drove the enemy from the heights commanding the river. Thereupon, the Russian artillery advanced as near as possible to Brzezany and bombarded the town.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE BATTLE.

LONDON, October 5th.

A Russian official *communiqué* states:—The battles continue west and southward of Lutsk.

The enemy stubbornly holds his positions on the Zlota Lipa.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE PEAKS

CLIMBING PRECIPICES UNDER FIRE.

ROME, October 4th.

An official report states fresh successes have been achieved by the Italian offensive in the mountains and at the Italian head of the Brenta valley at Cismon. We captured the second peak of Col Bricon (eight-thousand feet) after climbing precipices under fire, and also a peak five hundred feet high in Carnia.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

PERSISTENTLY BECOMING WORSE.

LONDON, October 4th.

Information from trustworthy sources shows that the German economic condition was persistently becoming worse all through August.

Neutrals knowing Germany well speak of the extraordinary scarcity and badness of the food, even in the best hotels. There are frequent food riots and strikes in large towns.

Letters found on prisoners testify to even sharper misery among the masses. It is believed that the harvest is below the average and that the food crisis next spring will be intense.

Meanwhile, the privations, coupled with the loss of confidence in victory, continue to weaken the people's powers of resistance.

GEN. SIR WM. ROBERTSON'S VIEWS

SERVICES OF EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD NEEDED.

LONDON, October 4th.

General Sir William Robertson, in the course of a speech at Dalderby, Lincolnshire, said we have now a reasonable amount of guns and ammunition. On the whole we could view the future without any anxiety whatever, but we must be prepared to continue the fight for a time which could not at present be estimated. We wanted more men now, and eventually we should want all who could be spared. We were not justified in expecting to win unless the services of every man and woman were utilised to the fullest.

THE DEPORTED FRENCH.

A BERLIN STATEMENT.

MADRID, October 4th.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin states that all those deported from the North of France will be repatriated as soon as the crops are gathered.

AMERICA'S PLAGUE.

CARRIED BY THE RAT FLEA.

NEW YORK, October 5th.

Scientists are of the opinion that infantile paralysis, from which two thousand deaths have occurred in New York, is carried by the rat flea, in a similar manner to the carrying of bubonic plague.

GALLANT AIRMEN.

LONDON, October 4th.

Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded to 2nd.-Lieut. Frederick Sowrey and Alfred de Bath Branditt, in recognition of their gallantry and distinguished service in connection with successful attacks on enemy airships.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, October 5th.

The upper age-limit for attendance at the Army Entrance Examinations after November will be 18½, except in the case of candidates who have served with the forces when it will be 21.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

LONDON, October 5th.

The Speaker (the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther) is convening and will preside over a Parliamentary Conference on electoral reform.

The first meeting will probably take place on the 10th inst.

FRENCH PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES GENERAL HAIG.

LONDON, October 5th.

M. Poincare has visited the Somme and congratulated General Haig upon the recent magnificent successes. The President decorated General Gough and General Butler with the Legion of Honour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COUNT OKUMA RESIGNING.

TOKIO, October 5th.

Count Okuma, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, is resigning.

It is stated that the resignation is owing to infirmity.

The distinguished statesman recommends Viscount Kato, an ex-Foreign Minister, to succeed him, but it is understood that the Elder Statesmen are in favour of Field-Marshal Terauchi.

It is believed that the Cabinet will resign *en bloc*.

According to a correspondent, the criticism of the Government's handling of the China problem has contributed to the fall of the Ministry.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT REJECTS APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, October 5th.

The Parliament has rejected the appointment of Lu Tseng-hsiang as Foreign Minister, owing to his connection with the late Yuan Shih Kai, and also as a protest against military interference with Government affairs.

INDIAN POET'S TOUR.

SEATTLE, October 5th.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore will tour the United States for several weeks.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 5th Oct., 1916, state:—

Since our last report of 29th September, our local market has been quiet and the amount of business done shows some falling off. Prices have kept fairly steady for most of the speculative stocks, whilst the tone of the market for investment stocks is distinctly firm, and it is probable that, in most cases, something over the quoted rate would be paid, if shares were forthcoming. The Shanghai market has, likewise, been quiet and prices show little change. Singapore remains firm for Rubber shares and prices are practically unaltered.

The following are latest wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	$ 3.80
Glenealys	2.00
Kedahs	3.25
Kempas	6.65
Malaka Pindas	2.25
Malakoffs	4.85
New Serendahs	4.25
Sandycrofts	4.60
Tapahs	21.00

Plantation Rubber is quoted in London at 2/4½d. per lb. Sterling T.T. is quoted 2/2½d. Bar Silver 32 9-16. Shanghai T.T. is 70½ and Singapore T.T. 93½. The Bank's buying rate for 3ds. Bills on Shanghai is 70½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have met with considerable enquiry and price has advanced sharply to a buying rate of $780. The London price also shows a rise to £76 buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—There is a good demand, but little business, owing to the scarcity of stocks. There are buyers of Unions at $920. Cantons at $400 and North Chinas Tls. 155. Yangtszes are quoted nominal at $260 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—This market is in a similar position to Marine Insurances. Business has been done in Hongkong Fires at $387 and more shares could probably be placed. China Fires are wanted at $154.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have again been neglected. A few sales have been made at $123, but more shares could be obtained at the rate. Indo-Chinas have shown very slight fluctuations; sales were made at $134 and $133½ for cash, but market is now rather lower and they close steady at $133 cash and $136½ December. The Preferred are wanted at $46. Steamboats have come to business at $22½ and $22¾, but shares are on offer at the latter rate. Star Ferries are in demand at $38, after sales at that figure.

OILS.—Shells are wanted at 112/6, but no business is reported. Langkats are unchanged at Tls. 25 and Ural Caspians at 34/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars improved early in the week and were done at $114 cash and at corresponding rates for forward delivery. They close with buyers at $113 for cash. Malabons have been quiet and no sales are reported, but there are buyers at $36½.

MINING.—Raubs remain at $2½ nominal. Tronohs at 30/- nominal. A few Kailans have been done at 30/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have slowly receded to a buying rate of $130. Sales were noted at $131½ and $131 for cash, and at $134 for December. Kowloon Godowns have been dull and neglected, and close with sellers at $34. Shanghai Docks are rather lower, with buyers at Tls. 86.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are in demand at $101, but no transactions are reported. Central Estates could be placed at $101. There are buyers of Humphreys at $61. West Points are on offer at $88. Kowloon Lands remain nominal at $38.

COTTON MILLS.—Market is quiet. Ewos are offering at Tls. 149. Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 97 ex dividend (Tls. 3) paid on 29th September. Kung Yiks are nominal at Tls. 141. Yangtszepoos are also nominal at Tls. 5.40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements, after sales at $10.40, dropped to $10.15, but have since somewhat recovered to a probable buying rate of $10.25. Ropes have been done at $344, and more shares could be placed. China Borneos are wanted at $91, and China Providents at $9.20. China Lights have come to business at $43, and there are further buyers. Electrics are enquired for at $54, after sales at that figure. Tramways were done at $7.35, but are now offering at $7.30. Watsons could be placed at $7, and Steam Laundries at $3. Dairy Farms are on offer at $40.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 27th October.

WAR LOAN FOR HONGKONG.

The first reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to authorise the raising of a War Loan," was not proceeded with at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Bill is as follows:—

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

2.—The Governor may raise a sum not exceeding three million dollars by the issue to the Colony of bonds and any sum so raised shall be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the present war.

3.—The principal moneys and interest represented by the bonds issued under the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby charged upon and shall be payable out of the revenue and assets of the Colony.

4.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section, the bonds shall be redeemable at par on the 1st day of December, 1928, from and after which date all interest on the principal money represented thereby shall cease and determine.

(2.)—At any time after the 30th day of November, 1921, the Governor may direct the redemption at par by drawing of bonds to such value as he may determine, and from and after the date of such drawing all interest on the principal money represented by the drawn bonds shall cease and determine.

(3.)—At any time after the 30th day of November, 1921, the Governor may approve of the redemption by purchase of bonds to such value as he may determine.

(4.)—In every case in which the cesser and determination of interest is provided for under the provisions of this section such interest shall cease and determine whether repayment shall have been demanded or not.

5.—Every bond and coupon and the right to receive the principal and interest represented thereby shall be transferable by delivery.

6.—The Governor shall in each half-year ending with the day on which the interest on the bonds falls due appropriate out of the revenue and assets of the Colony a sum equal to one half-year's interest on the whole of the bonds outstanding in order that the interest for the said half-year may be paid therefrom.

7.—The Governor shall in each half-year ending as aforesaid appropriate out of the revenue and assets of the Colony for the formation of a sinking fund an additional sum of not less than six dollars and sixty-six cents per hundred dollars of the total nominal value of all the bonds issued, including any which may have been redeemed.

8.—The sinking fund shall be applied in the first instance in payment of all expenses of or incidental to the redemption of the bonds and in the next place in repayment of the principal moneys represented by the bonds.

9.—The moneys appropriated for the formation of a sinking fund shall, so far as they are not required for the purposes of the preceding section, be invested in such manner as may be approved by the Governor in Council and the dividends interest or produce of such investment shall be invested in like manner.

10.—The interest on each bond shall be at the rate of six per centum per annum and shall run from the day named in that behalf in the bond and shall be paid half-yearly at the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the days named in that behalf in the coupons.

11.—The Governor shall have power:—

(*a*) to determine the amounts for which the bonds shall be issued;

(*b*) to determine the form of the bonds;

(*c*) to determine the terms upon which the bonds shall be issued, whether with regard to the price of issue or the conditions of application and deposit or otherwise;

(*d*) to provide for the issue in the first instance of scrip certificates to be exchanged later for bonds;

(*e*) to provide for the issue of coupons for the payment of interest;

(*f*) to determine the days on which the half-yearly interest is to be payable;

(*g*) to give the necessary directions for the redemption of the bonds whether by drawing or purchase;

(*h*) to give any other necessary directions for the purpose of carrying out this Ordinance and for the management of the loan, provided that such directions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

12.—Bonds issued under this Ordinance and the interest thereon shall be exempt from all duties and all taxes now leviable or which may hereafter be leviable in the Colony.

13.—On the repayment of the principal moneys represented by any bond and on the repurchase of any bond the bond shall be delivered up to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and shall be cancelled by the said Corporation.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this Bill is to afford an opportunity for the local investment of moneys with the Hongkong Government by way of loan in order that such moneys may be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the present war.

WEST RIVER COLLISION.

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE.

The s.s. *Shinping*, from Hongkong, is reported to have collided with a junk near How Lik, on the way to Shiu Hing, on Tuesday night. The junk carried a large number of passengers, and, according to Chinese statements, anywhere from sixty to a hundred persons were drowned. The s.s. *Kwong Hung* succeeded in picking up a large number of survivors, and conveyed them to Shiu Hing.

FINCH WINS HARBOUR SWIM.

JOHNSTONE A GOOD SECOND.

The superior stamina of Finch combined with his experience of harbour swimming proved far too much for Johnstone in the harbour swim yesterday. After half the distance had been covered the result was never in doubt, and the holder of the record went on to win somewhat easily in 23 mins. 24 secs. The record time for the swim, which was set up by Finch in 1913, is 22 mins. 26 secs. Johnstone finished in 24 mins. 53 secs., and, Railton, the third man in, finished the distance in 28 mins. 9 secs.

Finch was given a rousing cheer by the large crowd which had assembled on the prays in the vicinity of the finishing point between the V.R.C. and Murray Pier—and Johnstone, who also finished surprisingly fresh, came in for some deserved applause. For a young swimmer he had performed splendidly. Railton was the next man in, and Stewart and Lima followed a long time afterwards. They were so far behind the third man in that their times were not taken.

The cups were presented to Finch and Johnstone by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Chairman of the Club), and Railton, because of his good time, was given an order for a third prize, this being the gift of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said it afforded him great pleasure to present the trophies, and he complimented Finch on such a good performance when there was a considerable amount of ebb tide. The race across the harbour, he said, was instituted in 1906 by the *China Mail*, and it was an annual event until 1913. In looking through the list of competitors in previous harbour races they found the name of D. Logan, a very fine swimmer, who was now at the front, and another of the competitors, a brother of Mr. R. C. Witchell, was also at the front. Mr. R. C. Witchell they still had with them. He was a fine all-round athlete, and was the mainstay of the swimming in that Club, and he (the Chairman) was very sorry Mr. Witchell did not enter the water that day. The race had been made possible by the presentation of a cup by Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., and they were all very grateful to that firm. The donors of the second cup wished to remain anonymous, but they could all thank them very much for coming forward and presenting the cup.

Amid much cheering, Finch then came forward and received his well-won trophy.

In presenting the cup for the second swimmer, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn remarked that Johnstone's was a very plucky effort. He was carried away considerably to the west by the tide, but in spite of that he managed to come within a comparatively few seconds of the winner. He was sure that the day was not very far distant when Johnstone would be a winner. (Applause.)

Referring to Railton, the Chairman said he was a long way behind at one time, but caught up very well at the finish. In view of the fact that his time was so good the Committee had decided to present him with a third prize, and he (the Chairman) had very great pleasure in handing him an order with which to secure his prize.

Cheers and "tigers" were then given for Finch, Johnstone, and the Chairman. Finch was also urged to come forward, and the winner, in a brief speech, thanked the donors for the cup, and added:—"Johnstone is a jolly good boy, and I hope he will win it next year."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Friday, October 6th.—No. 2 Company, Maxim Gunners, Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under C. S. Major.

Saturday, October 7th.—Defaulters' Drills, 4.30 p.m., under Sergeant Major Roylance.

EXEMPTIONS.

All verbal Exemptions (real or imaginary) from Parades, Drills and Patrols granted by the D.S.P. (R) are by his order hereby withdrawn.

Applications for exemption must be made in writing through the usual officer, who will submit them, if necessary.

SUBSTITUTES.

The following is substituted for the order issued on 23rd September, 1916:—No Patrolman may provide a substitute more often than once a month unless he obtains the sanction of his Patrol Duty Warning officer, who may allow exemptions, but only if in his opinion such exemption is absolutely necessary.

FOOTBALL.

A practice match will take place on the Hongkong Football Club Ground on Saturday, October 7th. Kick-off, 3.30 p.m. All intending players are requested to turn up promptly.

CENTRAL STATION CANTEEN.

Members are reminded that their Canteen accounts must be paid on or before Friday, the 6th instant.

MUSKETRY COURSE 1916.

This will shortly commence. Inspectors and Crown-Sergeants will be required to generally assist with Recruits. For this purpose a short course of instruction will be given, open at present only to Inspectors and Crown-Sergeants. Classes will be held twice a week, and those desirous of attending same will forward their names to the Chief Inspector (Musketry).

JOINED.

No. 4 Platoon-Carlos Augusto de Carvalho Rodrigues.

No. 3 Platoon-Duarte Diniz Ozario.

Alfred Hicks.

COMMAND.

The A.S.P. (R) will attend daily at the D.S.P.R's. office from 4 to 5 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

J. W. FRANKS,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

THE GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

(*Continued from page 2.*)

3. In the second place I would beg leave to mention that the first 28 signatures are those of representatives of important shipping, commercial, and financial institutions doing business in this Colony, as the following particulars will show:—[Here follow particulars.]

4.—Mr. Landale, the Hongkong head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Shellim, the Hongkong head of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., as nominated members upon the Legislative Council, might not unnaturally have been expected to have some bias against the petition, but Mr. Landale informed me quite frankly that he was in favour of an unofficial mjority on the Legislative Council and was generally in favour of the other objects of the petition, but that he thought that it would be an ungracious act for him to sign because the Hongkong head of Jardine, Matheson & Co. had always been nominated by the Government to a seat on the Legislative Council, without the necessity of any election, and that, by signing himself, he might be effecting in the above respect the position of future heads of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr. Shellim wrote to me that he was sorry that he could not see his way to signing the petition, as he did not consider the time opportune, but that generally he agreed with it and thought that it would have a better chance if brought forward at a more fitting opportunity.

Sir Paul Chater, who, as Mr. Chater, signed, in 1894, the petition to the House of Commons which asked (*inter alia*) not only for a British unofficial majority on the Legislative Council, but also for freedom of debate and voting for the official members, expressed his unwillingness to sign any such petition now, on the ground that the time was inopportune because of the war.

Mr. Edkins, who is in charge of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire here, without committing himself to any definite view either for or against the objects of the petition, stated that it would, in any event, be impossible for him, as paid Manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, to sign any such petition without first referring the matter home to the partners in that firm for their decision.

Mr. Stabb, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, stated his view that no change of any sort in the constitution was required.

With all due deference to Mr. Stabb's view I would point out:

(i.) That a former Chief Manager of that Bank, Sir Thomas Jackson, K.C.M.G. (then Mr. Jackson), signed the above-mentioned petition to the House of Commons in 1894, at a time when he had not only been Chief Manager of the Bank for 18 years, but had also had some personal experience himself as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

(ii.) That all the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (except Mr. Edkins, who adopted a non-committal attitude as above stated) are in general agreement with the petition.

5. With regard to the suggestion that the present time is inopportune for forwarding any such petition (which suggestion seems rather like an echo of the utterance of His Excellency the Governor, in the Legislative Council, on the 23rd December last when I first raised the question) I would beg leave to state that it is fully and clearly recognised that, under the war conditions at present prevailing, no definite answer can be expected to this petition until after the lapse of some months, but it is nevertheless earnestly and respectfully hoped that the consideration of this petition will not be shelved until the end of the present war, because it is felt that increased official representation on the Councils is desirable before that time arrives, in order that a Government, more representative of the wishes of the business men of this Colony, may be established for the purpose of dealing with any trade and shipping problems which may arise in anticipation of the close of the war.

6. I would also beg leave to draw your attention to the enclosed letter which I addressed to the four local British newspapers, enclosing a copy of the petition, in which, in consequence of suggestions made to me, I promised that I would bring to your notice, in the covering letter forwarding the petition, the desire expressed for a more comprehensive electoral body than the Chamber of Commerce or the Non-official Justices of the Peace.

I may add that it was deemed advisable to limit the signatories to those of British Race, and that no members of the Indian, Portuguese or Chinese communities have been asked to sign, though (as above stated) a few Indians and Portuguese have signed the Petition, presumably because they considered that they were interested as possible prospective voters, in their capacity of Jurors.

7. The Chinese Un-official Members of Council have not signed the Petition, (no Chinese being invited to sign, as above stated). In connection with this latter point, it may be observed that, if two additional Chinese Members were to be added to the Legislative Council, in addition to the 10 Un-official Members suggested in the Petition, the present proportion of Chinese Members to the rest of the Un-official Members would be preserved. It should also be noted that the present Petition does not ask, as did the 1894 Petition, for a British Un-official Majority, and consequently whether the number of Un-officials be 10 or be increased to 12 by the addition of two Chinese Members, it would be impossible to get an Un-official Majority otherwise than by the combined European and Chinese Un-official Vote. There would, therefore, be no risk whatever (as there might have been if the prayer of the 1894 Petition had been granted) of the wishes of the important Chinese community in this Colony being overruled by the vote of the British Un-official Members outweighing the combined votes both of the Official and the Chinese Members. The power of the Governor to suspend legislation and of the Secretary of State to veto it are additional safeguards to the rights of the native population.

8. I also enclose for your perusal articles by the four Local British newspapers on the Petition when it was first published in the Press, and the comments of the leading British newspaper in Shanghai, the *North China Daily News* (as copied into our local Press) and also a leading article of the *Hongkong Daily Press* upon the documents connected with the Petition of 1894, which documents were sent by the Hongkong Government to the Press for publication, on the 25th January, 1916, apparently in the hope that they would adversely affect the signing of the Petition.

9. It is probably superfluous to point out that the solid Official Vote has constantly been employed for the purposes of voting down the Un-official Members, and their wishes, and I will content myself, therefore, with citing two instances from the Hongkong *Hansard* for 1914:—

(i) On the 23rd April 1914 (see p 39 of *Hansard*), the Motion of the late Mr. Hewett, in Finance Committee, in which he was supported by all the other Un-officials then present, for the *adjournment* of the Law Courts vote *for one fortnight only*, was defeated by the Official Vote.

(ii) At the very next Meeting of the Council, on the 7th May, 1914 (see p. 47 of *Hansard*) the Motion made by me for a Commission of 5 Un-official Justices to be appointed to inquire into the sufficiency in number, efficiency and organisation of the Nursing Staff at the Government Hospitals was defeated by the Official Vote, with, I may add, very unfortunate results at the present time, for

1. The Government Civil Hospital is yet more understaffed than it was then for the carrying on of the ordinary work; and is in fact seriously understaffed in view of the annual recurrence of plague, combined with cases of typhoid and other serious diseases; and
2. Sisters, who are due for leave and urgently require it after 4 years' work, are now unable to obtain it, and I may add that the difficulty of getting Nurses to come out to serve in the Government Hospitals in Hongkong is not in any way due to the War, for there is no similar difficulty experienced in getting Nurses to serve in Singapore and the Federated Malay States.

In making my Motion, on the above occasion, I said (see p. 44 of *Hansard*):—"I think it is very much to be regretted that in this as in many other cases the Government of this Colony has treated the Un-official Members in an adverse and hostile spirit instead of taking the Un-official Members into their counsel and co-operation."

One is, in fact, forced to believe that such almost automatic and decidedly arbitrary employments of the Official Vote, as are referred to above, most decidedly would not take place if the Un-officials were not in a permanent and hopeless minority, being unable by any possible powers of persuasion or argument to obtain a majority of votes. In short the Officials can defeat the Un-officials with neatness and despatch every single time, no matter how strong the weight of public opinion is behind the latter, and the so-called representatives of the public on the Council have no real power whatever to give effect to the wishes of the public.

10. I am forwarding the Petition with the original signatures thereto and a copy of this covering letter to the Colonial Secretary here for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, and I am at the same time asking, and I submit that my request is a perfectly reasonable one, that I should be furnished with a copy of every Despatch of His Excellency the Governor and of the Hongkong Government to you, upon or in any way connected with the Petition, and of any enclosures therein, in order that I may have, in consultation with others, an opportunity of replying to such Despatch or Despatches and enclosures (if any).

With many apologies for the length of this letter.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

H. E. POLLOCK.

[ENCLOSURE 4 (A).]

Hongkong, 18th March, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. stating that you have sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Petition, with copy of the signatures thereto together with a covering letter and enclosures, praying for greater un-official representation on the Councils of the Colony, and enclosing copies of the documents with signatures to the Petition in *original for the information* of the Governor.

In reply I am to transmit to you a copy of Colonial Regulation No. 213 and to point out that your action in forwarding the Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies direct is irregular and does not serve any useful object.

With regard to your request that all despatches from the Governor to the Secretary of State on this subject should be published, I am to point out that His Excellency has no objection whatever to that course, but since the correspondence will be addressed to the Secretary of State its publication is a matter for the Secretary of State to decide.

As a lawyer you will appreciate the importance in a matter of this kind of referring your quotations of opinions of Messrs. Landale and Shellim to the principals. I attach for your information the enclosed correspondence on the subject.

I am also to forward for your information correspondence with the Chinese unofficial members of Council on the subject of your statement that no members of the Chinese community were asked to sign the Petition, which I may here observe was deposited in various public places for anyone to sign who might wish to do so.—I am, etc.,

CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable
Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

In reply to letters of inquiry from the Colonial Secretary, the following were received:—

Hongkong, 16th March, 1916.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, without any application for any sanction, has made use of my name in a manner which was not warranted by any conversation I had with him and has represented views which I do not remember giving expression to in a light favourable to his petition with a view of explaining the absence of my signature therefrom.

My personal views on the subject, dealt with in the petition, are not fully crystalized, and I thought I made it clear to Mr. Pollock that I could not support any changes in the Government here without first being given time to submit them to those I represent at home.—I am, etc.,

DAVID LANDALE.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn,
Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1916.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th March, No. 2003/1915, I have the honour to inform you that I am correctly reported in the passage quoted by you.

I beg to point out, however, that my letter was supplementary to a conversation I had with Mr. Pollock in which I expressed the view that some well considered concessions might well be made by the Government, but I did not consider the present an opportune time to raise the question. My letter should be read entirely with reference to such conversation, which did not refer in any way to the details of the petition or proposals which I had not considered and which it was impossible for me to study in the time then at my disposal.

I am emphatically of opinion that, at this stage of the Great War in which the Nation is engaged, it is out of place to bring forward a question of the nature of the petition.—I am, etc.,

E. SHELLIM.

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary,
Present.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1916.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2003/1915 dated the 14th instant enclosing a copy of an extract from Mr. H. E. Pollock's letter, etc.

In reply, we beg to state that Mr. Pollock had twice spoken to us on the subject of the petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and we suggested that we had better be left alone as we had heard no mention of the matter by the Chinese public nor had they approached us on the question.—We have, etc.,

WEI YUK.
LAU CHU-PAK.

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary.

Prince's Buildings, Hongkong,
22nd March, 1916.

SIR,—Your letter to me of the 18th instant did not reach my office till the 20th (on which day I was absent from the office) and I now beg leave to reply to it and to its inclosures, and I beg to request you to kindly transmit this letter of mine to the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the same time as you forward to him your letter to me of the 18th instant, and its inclosures.

2.—With regard to the third paragraph of your said letter I beg leave respectfully to point out that the request contained in my letter to you of the 9th instant was not a request that all despatches from the Governor to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Petition should be published, though I should, if I may be permitted to say so, welcome such publication, but my request was, in fact, for something different, namely, that "in justice and fairness to the Petitioners and their cause I may be furnished with copies of all despatches and of all inclosures thereto which are sent by His Excellency the Governor or the Hongkong Government to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to or in any way connected with the Petition."

3.—I am much obliged to you for forwarding to me copies of correspondence which has passed between Mr. Landale and Mr. Shellim and the Chinese members of Council and yourself and beg to say as follows:—

(1).—With regard to Mr. Landale's letter to you of the 16th instant, I adhere to and repeat the statements which I made in paragraph 4 of my covering letter, of the 9th inst., to the Secretary of State, because those statements are absolutely true. I may add that Mr. Landale never gave me to understand that he could not sign the Petition (of which I left a copy with him for perusal) without first referring the matter home, and that the only reason which he gave me for not signing the Petition is the reason which I have quoted in paragraph 4 of my said covering letter.

As Mr. Landale did not ask me to treat what he said to me as confidential, I cannot admit that there was any impropriety on my part in quoting him, or that there was any necessity for first obtaining his sanction.

(2).—With reference to Mr. Shellim's letter to you of the 16th instant, in which he seeks to qualify what he wrote to me by a previous verbal conversation, I beg leave to state that, at the only verbal conversation which I had with him on the subject, he asked me to leave a copy of the Petition with him (which I did) and told me that he would put his views into writing and send them to me, which he did on the following day, and he admits that I have correctly quoted to the Secretary of State what he (Mr. Shellim) wrote to me.

(3).—With regard to the Chinese members of Council, the question arose, while I was discussing a draft of the Petition with them, as to whether the Chinese should be included in the Petition, and the Chinese members said they had better be omitted. Accordingly, when the Petition was printed in its final shape and ready for signature, I did not invite them or any of the Chinese to sign the Petition, which was not sent to any Chinese Club, Institution or Store. Moreover, the Petition expressly states, in its terms, that it is a Petition by "*British* Residents" and it was, therefore, not open (as you suggest in your letter under acknowledgment) "for any one to sign who might wish to do so." The Petition of 1894, on the other hand, was, by its terms, open to signatories of every race.—I am, etc.,

H. E. POLLOCK.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

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GERMAN LIES BY GRAMOPHONE.

All imported gramophone records are hereafter to be censored (says *The Times* Petrograd correspondent) owing to the accidental dicovery of large numbers of German origin whose actual contents, instead of being the harmless musical productions indicated on the labels, were found to consist of scurrilous anti-Russian lampoons, preposterou reports in Russian describing the military situation and the internal state of Russia.

THE UNITY OF FRONTS.

VICTORY IN SIGHT.

THE EFFORT NEEDED.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

A COMPARISON OF STRENGTHS.

In order that the combined attacks of the Allies should succeed against enemies holding a central position we must have superiority of force, first generally, and then at the decisive points. This superiority may be greater or less, according to the judgment which we form of the relative efficiency of all the armies concerned. But it must certainly be great, and the greater our margin the better for us, for he who is strategically the assailant has usually to attack, and to attack is a costly procedure, as most of us know, although the costliness may be minimized by such fine handling of artillery as that in which General Foch has excelled during his recent victories in Picardy on our right.

If we regard the strength of the enemy's armies and of our own, and if we estimate the probable residuum of reserves fit for drafting on one side and the other, we must certainly conclude that the wearing down of the enemy's man-power is not beyond our attainment, nor is so immensely far ahead of us as once it seemed and was. But our superiority in the field is not yet adequate, still less annihilating, and there's the rub. But a comparison of heavy guns on each side would not present conclusions quite so favourable, and it must be candidly admitted that, considering the superiority of force required by theory for armies on the offensive, the superiority of the Allies on the whole, respectable though it be, is not such as promises us yet a decisive issue, since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance which is necessary, other things being equal, for victory.

COMPARISON OF RESERVES.

The question alters when we consider the potential reserves on the two sides. Germany, in order to keep up the number of her divisions has had to reduce the number of battalions in each division from 12 to an average of 10. She does this to conceal the appearance of weakness and to bluff us all, but no one on our side is deceived. We know that it is evidence of failing strength. We in the United Kingdom alone still have 3,800,000 men of military age who do not yet form part of our armies. There are others in the Dominions, and there are vast and untapped sources of supply in India and in Africa. Italy has ample reserves to keep her divisions going, no matter how hard the fighting, while from Russia's vast population many millions can still be drawn, and the difficulty in her case is not man-power, but arms. This difficulty time will overcome, and before next spring, having completed our own supplies, we can, if necessary, set to work to arm Russia with a will.

Given continued effort and no great military disaster or internal convulsion before next spring, the eventual success of the Allies is assured, because, while the spirit and the determination of the Allies are at least equal to those of Germany, our population and resources are much larger, and into the balance must be thrown our naval superiority, with its grinding and demoralizing effects. We can fit out armies for 1917 and 1918 which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the disturbers of the peace, and, as we can last so long, or longer if need be, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands. We Allies must, further, end up such formidable military Powers, and so superabundantly provided with veterans and war materials, that, failing some gross negligence on the part of our Governments at the peace, Germany will never be able in our time to face war again.

Our success, the accidents and surprises of war apart, being reasonably assured, and since time is with us, we have nothing to do but go on killing Germans, while avoiding rash adventures, bad tactics, and the strategy of the cinema. Germany, on her side, must desire peace, and her sole hope, or almost her sole hope, is to resist victoriously, and so to frighten our decadents and our weaklings by the price of our victories that we, from lassitude and cowardice, shall consent to a premature and unsatisfactory peace. Many soldiers in the Allied Armies firmly believe that the politicians will sell the pass in the end. They are certainly wrong, because, apart from all other considerations, such is the force of public opinion behind this war, so great have been our sacrifices, and so enraged are we all with the faithlessness and infamies of Germany, that the public would think nothing of taking all the members of a Government and hanging them in a row if they showed any inclination to throw away at a peace the fruits of our stupendous efforts in war. The public have become hard as granite under the pressure of events. On this granite the Prussian has bitten, and no one shall save him from the consequences of his acts.

PEACE BABBLE.

Let us not be deceived by all this Tom Fool talk of an early peace. We know in our hearts that there can be no peace worth having until the German armies are decisively overthrown and are left without hope. Let us admit to ourselves, and frankly, that we have still much to do before this result is attained, and, above all, let us understand that neither in men nor in munitions have we yet attained to the strength necessary for a crushing victory. We should also recognize that, though our young armies have done right well, they have still much to learn, and that we are trusting to troops still to some extent amateur and improvised, to troops which will not all become thoroughly trained much before next spring, and have only done so well because the conditions of trench warfare have tempered the campaign to their imperfections, and because the German infantry latterly have not been the *Kerntruppe* of earlier days. Let us look into things a little more closely, behind the back of the *communiqué* and between its lines, and understand that we were not so ready for this offensive on the Somme as we could have wished, and that

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

WAR NEWS.

THE WORK OF SPIES IN HOLLAND.

The *Echo Belge* learns from the "most reliable sources" that the capture of the steamer *Brussels* was the outcome of German espionage in Holland. German engineers, says the paper, were sent into Holland dressed as escaped Russian prisoners-of-war, and managed to get themselves enrolled among the crew of the Brussels. When Captain Fryatt was attacked by the submarine these men rendered the machinery useless, so that the Brussels was unable to escape. If this information is true, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, it is to be hoped and expected that severe measures will at length be taken, and that the scores and scores of notorious spies in Holland will be expelled.

HAD THE U.S. BEEN THE CULPRIT.

The *New York Sun* gives prominence to the following frank letter from a correspondent:

No better evidence could be had of the lack of national unity, national spirit, and national self-respect among the people of this country than the reception accorded by the Press and the general public to the German submarine and its crew which recently arrived at Baltimore. To recognise the genius of its builders and the daring of the crew is most fitting; but to greet with enthusiasm and hospitality—a counterpart of the weapon which caused the wanton death of scores of our innocent women and children of the *Lusitania*, and for which crime, nay, murder, the Government owning the machine has not been brought to book, is enough to dishearten and disgust any American with red blood in his veins and possessing a minimum of self-respect.

Had the "boot" been "on the other foot," and the United States Government murdered German innocents, without having made immediate and complete reparation, it is more than probable that war would have been declared against us quickly; or failing that, a visitor from us of the *Deutschland* type would not only have been denied clearance from a German port, but its crew would have needed police protection from the spontaneous and just wrath of a united and patriotic populace, whose God is not money and whose national spirit knows no bounds.

---

a general offensive along our whole line in Flanders and in France cannot successfully be undertaken until all our armies further north have the same proportion of heavy guns, trench mortars, and munitions as the armies on the Somme. Some hundreds of heavy guns have reached our armies since July 1st, but, taking all our armies together, and reckoning in men, guns, and munitions, we do not yet possess the annihilating numbers and armament which the Service Laws on the one side and the activities of Mr. Lloyd George and his assistants on the other promise us in the future.

Those of us who desired greatly that we should have 30 fresh divisions to throw into the field this summer have had to keep silence because compulsion came so tardily, and its effects march on with such leaden feet that it was early clear that most of this year was necessary to complete our existing effectives, which had fallen scandalously in arrears, and to prepare in advance the other necessary drafts for troops already in the field. Moreover, it was known that the provision of all the guns would not be completed until the beginning of winter, and to possess infantry without guns is not profitable now. General Foch told the writer the other day, on the Somme, that when given a mission he no longer asked how many divisions would be allotted to him, but only how many heavy guns. For this fighting we need, over and above the 18-pounders and the 4·5in. howitzers, 50 heavy guns per division, and therefore the problem of the further expansion of the Army is not of *personnel* alone.

THE SOMME.

Critics are accustomed to hear themselves called pessimists when their shafts hit the mark. But they do harm when they run about, as many do now, asking what is the profit of our expensive achievements on the Somme, and why should we not save up our armies for the offensive of next year, or the year after, or Heaven knows when. The profit has been, let us repeat, that we have compelled neutrals to understand that we are going to win; that we have killed many Germans which is the only known means of ending the war; that we have relieved Verdun, which was hard pressed; that we have thrown Germany everywhere upon the defensive; and that we have made an end of the shuttle-and-loom strategy of Falkenhayn, and have prevented the Germans from terminating the triumphs of our Russian Allies. But this we had to do, and who amongst us would have accepted the mission of going to Paris last June, or to Rome, and of saying that we were sorry, but on the whole we preferred to wait until 1917, when all our men under the Service Acts and our munitions from the factories had reached our armies in the field?

It is known, of course, that every politician thinks he knows all about war, although war is an art more difficult to excel in than any other, because its branches extend with indeterminate limits in every direction. Soldiers do not pretend that they can paint pictures, or regulate the financial affairs of the country, or preside over a court of justice, or discourse upon religion from a pulpit, or perform surgical operations; yet the politician thinks he can conduct more difficult operations than any of these, and he is for ever fuming and fretting and trying to interfere and run the campaign in spite of the fact that he had his turn during the early part of the war and plainly made the most appalling bungle of it.

Naturally it would have suited us and Russia best to wait and to get on with our building, but in allied operations it is the general good which rules, and those who look to one sector alone are in the old rut and are false to the principle of the unity of fronts.

TREASURY ROMANCES.

GIFTS OF ANONYMOUS PATRIOTS.

[BY JAMES DOUGLAS.]

The history of the war would not be complete without a chapter entitled "Voluntary Contributions to War Expenses." The materials for it are in the archives of the Treasury. They consist of dated, numbered, and annotated documents. Each of them records a free and spontaneous offering which has been gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government.

In normal times men do not send gifts to the State. The war has created a new kind of citizen hitherto almost unknown to the Treasury. He does not lend his money to the State—he gives it. This new citizen is sometimes a man, sometimes a woman, sometimes a child. He lives in all parts of the Empire and in all parts of the world. These, then, are the materials for the writing of Treasury romances. Shadowy romances they must be, and their heroes and heroines must be veiled. If the shadows are vague the passion in all the shadows shines clear. These gifts are the voice of our world-fellowship. They are not given to us. They are given to the ideal which we call the British Empire.

Merely to name the places from which they come would be a lesson in geography. There is romance in the sound of Sandakan, and surely it was romance that moved a firm in Sandakan to send £500 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with this message:—

In this territory we contribute nothing towards the Imperial finances while at the same time we enjoy all the benefits of British protection. We are, therefore, anxious to have a share, however small, in the financial burden which our fellow-countrymen have to bear at the present time, and by disposing of the above sum for us you will be assisting us to discharge a welcome duty.

At Summit, New Jersey, an American citizen is found writing a cheque payable to the British Empire. From New Jersey to China, where we discover a husband and wife taking counsel together and jointly resolving to send a draft in four figures to the Motherland. From China we hurry to Canada, where we surprise a man writing a cheque for £200 "to cover moneys received by me whilst an engineer student at Keyham" nearly half a century ago. Then to Saskatchewan, where we look over the shoulder of an old man who is writing a cheque for £20 to help us to beat the Kaiser, whom he racily portrays as "a compound of Nero, Judas, and Ananias." He remarks that "it is a small thing to invest in War Loan and draw a dividend when brave men are laying down their lives." He begs the Chancellor to print notes or stamps for those who prefer giving to lending.

GIFTS FROM OLD AND YOUNG.

Many of these cheerful givers are old men. Some of them are poor. One of them writes:—

I see plenty about lending money to our country, but, so far, nothing about giving it. So here goes for a start—10s. from an old man whose income is 30s. per week; and I hope to be able to send some more later on. This is mine own, as I have no debts. I want no coupons. Yours, Seventy Years of Age.

Even the children's mite tinkles in Treasury romances. It is properly classified, "Gifts from children towards war funds." Schools club together to pour their pence into the war chest. But in this Wonderland Alice sometimes scrapes together her own savings, and sends them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a letter painfully written in nursery hand. Here is a letter from Alice herself:—

I am sending you one shilling out of my pocket money to help to pay for the war. Daddy says you are collecting for it. I am seven years old, and I have two uncles fighting.

And here is daddy's footnote:—

This is entirely her own idea. Her one regret is that it is so little, but it has cleared out her money-box. Please don't return it, whatever you do, or you will give great offence.

My lords did not return it. They initialled it "Thanked," and issued the command: "Prepare R.O." This, being interpreted, means "Prepare Receivable Order." The Receivable Order was prepared. The gigantic Treasury machine was set in motion to absorb Alice's shilling. Her name, remark, is not Alice. But it is a very pretty name.

There are many gifts from officers on active service. Some send a year's pay. Among the contributions from retired officers is one from a very gallant gentleman in a far country. He writes:—

I have twice applied to be taken in the Army Reserve, but have been refused on account of my hearing. I was a gunner officer for several years, but having been made deaf by gun-firing was thrown aside without a pension.

Perhaps out here we get a clearer view of the war than they do at home, for we just get the news without the pages of padding; and when one realizes the wonderful fight our troops are putting up and the glorious deeds of courage they are performing, it makes one feel sick to be cooped up here, and not able to help.

As my service has been refused, I hope my money will be accepted, and am therefore sending you what money I have in the bank.

The same spirit is visible in this anonymous letter from a working man:—

I am sending £20 10s. which I should like to give to the Government or anywhere else where it may be wanted. I thought of lending it as a War Loan, but I would rather give it. I know it is only like a drop in the ocean, but every drop may help us to gain the victory in this great war.

Many of the gifts are sent in the form of monthly donations. There is a man somewhere in Asia who has instructed his bankers to pay a certain sum to the Treasury every month till the end of the war. Some of the most munificent contributions are hermetically anonymous. One is a gift of £5,000; another is a gift of £4,500.

There are many gifts from women. This letter came with a cheque for £100:—

I am one of the Women of England to whom your circular letter is addressed. I long to help my beloved country in any way I can, but I am very elderly, and there is

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

With regard to Lance-Corporal Henry F. Victor, Middlesex Regiment, formerly of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the *London and China Express* says there is just a ray of hope that he is a wounded prisoner in Germany, according to late information.

Lieutenant W. N. MacL. Coppin, who went home from China last year to take up a commission in the 6th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been transferred to the general list and appointed a Railway Transport Officer—a billet for which he is eminently qualified. He was Traffic Inspector of the Chinese Government Railways when the war started.

Lieutenant George Reginald Stuart Layng, Gloucester Regiment, killed on August 18th, aged 20, was the third surviving son of the late Dr. Henry Layng, of Swatow, and of Mrs. Layng, of Eldorado-road, Cheltenham. He was articled in 1913 to a firm of solicitors at Cheltenham. On the outbreak of the war he joined the Public Schools Brigade, and he afterwards received a commission in one of the battalions of the Gloucester Regiment. He went to the front last October.

"R.C.J., writes of the Rev. H. O. Spink, formerly of Kowloon, Army Chaplains Department, whose death we have already reported:—"It probably surprised none of those who knew him best that it was by being killed in action that Hugh Spink finished his course, as he would be sure to be found wherever the peril of his Lancashires was greatest. He was indeed a whole man, a fine athlete and accomplished gymnast, serious and sunny in such happy proportions that young men drew close to him spontaneously as to one who saw deeply into the invisible whilst remaining intensely human and sympathetic. His friends at Gipsy Hill who in his earlier days insisted on his forsaking a London bank for the Church's ministry, knew what they were about, and the men are probably to be counted by more than hundreds to-day in Liverpool, in China, and in France, who are in his debt for the saving and sanctifying of their manhood by the influence of one in whom body and spirit were to be seen at their very best."

V.C.'S AMUSING EXPERIENCE.

An amusing story is being told with reference to Private George William Chafer, the smallest man to receive the V.C. Some little time before joining the Army he entered a tailor's shop in Rotherham to purchase a new suit of clothes, and was straight away led into the boys' department. Not only is he the smallest V.C., but he is probably the only one who has been rejected as physically unfit when seeking to enlist.

IT'S A BAD SIGN.

When you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure chronic coughs, bronchitis and chest colds is to apply LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes, and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

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so little that I can do. I do not wish to make money out of this awful war. To me it would feel like "the price of blood." Is it therefore permissible for me to send the enclosed, but decline to accept Exchequer Bonds in exchange?

Great is the patriotism of the poor. There is a golden letter from a Golden Donkeyman which utters the very soul of the merchant seaman to whose valour in tramp and trawler the Navy owes much and the nation owes more. He unpacks his heart in wrathful words, with profuse apologies to the Chancellor for "taking the liberty of responding to his gentlemanly appeal" in his "poor unlearned way." There is a very heroic ring in his anger. "Sir," he writes. "I have just come back from hell. I mean, from amongst the dirty curs in the submarines." Then he strikes the professional note:—

I have the honour to have been in a ship which has brought 11,000 tons of meat from Australia, and I am going back for more very soon. Do not mind the grammer. Grammer does not count as a rule with gentlemen. I enclose a pound as a start.

Assuredly and emphatically "grammer does not count." The nobility of this Golden Donkeyman ought to make all the German pedants blush.

The most touching gift of all comes from a poor old Irishman. His letter is a moving mixture of unconscious pathos and humour:—

As I was not able to answer your request owing to chronic catarrh in my head and rheumatism in my blood which has caused me much trouble.

I have two boys at home. They one has jaundice in his stomach, and they other's head is not right, going about talking to himself.

I am willing to help in any way I can and has given liberally to every chartible cause since I new anything of charty.

I now send you a subscription of 1 pound, trusting you will get it all right, but I have no money for exchecer bonds and I would offer myself if I would be of any use so you may have one of they have if you think they are of any use. This is a true statement.

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"CHANGSHA"		7th October.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited Mr. Roxburgh, Messrs. Thornycroft's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd.—Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 912.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHIPSHING, British str., 1,199, F. E. Jarrett, 5th October—Tientsin 28th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GEMINI, British str., 1,366, F. H. Davis, 4th October—Wakamatsu 28th September, Coal.—Order.

SARDINIA, British str., 4,143, J. T. Jeffery, 5th October—Kobe 27th September, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

TELI, Chinese str., 1,071, F. S. Gunderson, 4th October—Saigon 28th September, Rice.—Order.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,228, Lloyd W. Jones, 5th October—Shanghai and Swatow 4th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, October 5th.

SARDINIA, British str., for Europe.
TAISHO MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.
YUNNAN, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

October 5th.

ANNA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
CHEONGSHING, British str., for Canton.
CHIRLI, British str., for Chefoo.
EMPRESS OF ASIA, British str., for Vancouver.
HANOI, French str., for Port Bayard.
JOSHIN MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
KISSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Karatsu.
KUNGPING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
SHANGHAI, Chinese str., for Kwangchowwan.
WINGSANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kamo Maru*, from London, etc., for Hongkong, Miss M. M. Wood, Rev. S. E. Meech, Miss I. Aitken, Miss M. A. McGregor, Mrs. A. W. Brown and infant, Miss I. Fraser, Mr. Berne Thorpe, Mr. J. Grimshaw, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mrs. M. W. Alabaster, Miss R. Alabaster, Miss M. S. Gray, Mr. H. E. Hendy, and Mr. S. Hirai.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kitano Maru*, for Europe, etc., Mr. Bilbrough, Mrs. C. Bayes-Davy and 2 children, Mr. K. Dhasamal, Mr. F. Akiyama, Rev. R. A. King, Mr. Sadhumal, Mrs. Munchison, Mrs. Firman, Miss Firman, Mr. K. Takeyama, Mr. Bosh, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Miss Jeppe, Mr. G. Onorato, Mr. J. Jeppe, Mr. K. Matsue, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tsuji, Mr. K. Takeyama, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Igarashi, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Miss J. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. More, Mr. and Mrs. M. Esaki, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. H. Paterson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Jesus, Mrs. and Miss King, Mr. V. Goetheus, Mr. G. H. Hachiraman, Messrs. J. M. Pinho, T. Tada, B. Grigsby, S. Goto, K. Sudzuki, K. Ishiguchi, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cook, Misses H. and D. Cook, Miss I. Nagashima, Messrs. F. Kirifu, S. Kikuhara, Y. Kawai, M. Sakagami, M. Sugiyama, T. Nagashima, K. S. Jeramani, Roopchand, T. Fukushima, and K. O. Koo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Empress of Japan* left Kobe on the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Gregory Apcar* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"

Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 6th Oct., 1916, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The s.s. "SARDINIA" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co., or B. I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
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AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"NEWBY HALL,"

will be despatched for the above ports on the 20th October, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
[1177

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—The Howitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"Peg O' My Heart."

TO-MORROW

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
9.15 p.m.—The Howitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Are You a Mason?"

Tuesday, 10th Oct.:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 12th Oct.:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Valuable Plant, Machinery, Tools, &c., at No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yaumati, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	IRIKAWA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF MANILA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	PAUL LECAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th inst.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	NEWBY HALL	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA S'HAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TSUSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ECUADOR	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 14th inst.
SAN FARNCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	TJISONDARI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at Noon.
SAN FARNCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—	T. H. Robson	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD.	On 11th Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 2nd Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 7th Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 15th Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 30th Nvo.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NITTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY, MELBOUNE AND ADELAIDE	NANKING MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
JAPAN	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 14th inst.
MOJI & KOBE	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Garrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
TIENTSIN	KUBICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KIBIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasakai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAGELLAN	Fren. s.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tozawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Tuebbia	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Bickard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TJITAROEM	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kobayshi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	J. Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—		DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD	On 24th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. P. Cole	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 13th inst. at 2 P.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Mesney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, &c.	SHIBETORO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Yamane	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinohawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. E. Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	G. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON Co., LTD.	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIMANCHE	Jap. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-day.
SNADAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Bitchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at 7 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at 7 A.M.
HAIPHONG	KAINONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Saturday, 7th Oct., Noon.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 7th Oct., 3 P.M.
* MOJI and KOBE	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 8th Oct., D'light.
* WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 8th Oct., D'light
† SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 8th Oct., D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 8th Oct., 7 A.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Oct., Noon.
* WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tuesday, 10th Oct., D'light.
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Oct. Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wed'day, 11th Oct., D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Limpoeas, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.

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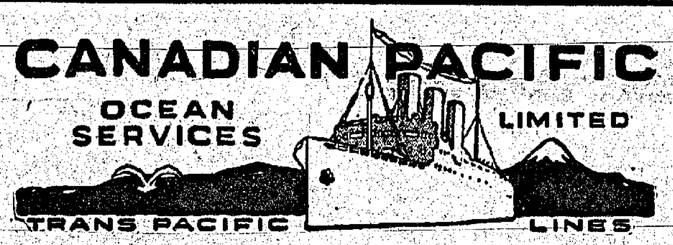

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Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22½ days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	2 Nov.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	28 Dec.
"MONTEAGLE"	7 Nov.		1917
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	16 Nov.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	10 Jan.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	30 Nov.	"MONTEAGLE"	8 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to—

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J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

110

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery,	Noon. 6th Oct.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	About 10th Oct.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NOVARA Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	Noon. 20th Oct.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Morea."
SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 22nd Oct.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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[638

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

469

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.10.—Pressure has increased considerably over N. Japan, where an anti-cyclone is now central.

Pressure elsewhere are small since yesterday.

An anti-cyclone is central over China, and pressure is still lowest from Borneo to the Visayas.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 76.13 inches, against an average of 77.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.04	29.99
Temperature	79	72	78
Humidity	51	77	62
Wind Direction	ESE	NNE	ESE
" Force	4	1	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 79
Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 6th to 12th October, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Height	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	m 4 0	7 1	0 5 a	1 8
		7 16 a	5 1	10 42 a	4 8
Satur.	7	m 5 22	7 1	0 54 a	1 8
		7 33 a	5 3		
Sun.	8	m 6 37	7 2	m 0 34	4 2
		7 46 a	5 7	1 35 a	2 0
Mon.	9	m 7 37	7 2	m 1 28	2 5
		8 7 a	6 1	2 10 a	2 3
Tues.	10	m 8 34	7 0	m 2 16	2 9
		8 31 a	6 6	3 40 a	2 6
Wed.	11	m 9 25	6 7	m 3 0	2 3
		8 57 a	7 0	3 7 a	2 9
Thurs.	12	m 10 15	6 3	m 3 42	1 9
		9 25 a	7 3	3 32 a	3 3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

From Hongkong	PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with	From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong — S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... 30th November.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF MANILA"	On 15th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

104

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"KANGHOW" ...	On 5th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 8th Oct., D'light.
HAIPHONG ...	"KAIFONG" ...	On 9th Oct., 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN ...	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 10th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"CHINHUA" ...	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
* "HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson ...	SUNDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 13th Oct, at 2 P.M.

* For Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,604 tons, Capt. —— will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 24th October.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th October.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong-kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 20
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOLDA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec 31 1917	Jan. 7 1917
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
NOVARA	Dec. 29 1917	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan 12	*KASHGAR	Feb. 17	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	*ARABIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT	
NORE	TUESDAY,	10th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY,	22nd October.
MALTA	MONDAY,	6th November.
NANKIN	SUNDAY,	19th November.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'POER about	Due at M'SEILLES. if coaling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

28

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES AND DISPLACEMENT
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE ...	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irisawa	21,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY 2nd Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
	§ KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawajima	14,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	10,000	WED'DAY, 11th Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shinohawa	9,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY. 19th Oct.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	FRIDAY 6th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	WED'DAY, 11th Oct. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON	§ TSUYAMA MARU Capt. Tanaka	10,000	SATURDAY, 21st Oct.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
PER MACKIE, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	... TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
‡ SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	... THURS., 9th Nov. Noon. Leave Kobe.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	... THURS. 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	... FRI., 17th Nov., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	... THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
TELEPHONE 291. King's Building. [21a

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...	MAGELLAN	On or about 9th Oct.

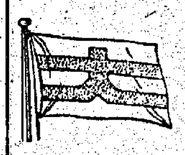
HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transhipment)	PAUL LECAT	On or about 10th Oct.
	CORDILLERE	On or about 23rd Oct

Subject to immediate alteration without notice

* ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
TELEPHONE 740 QUEEN'S BUILDING. 2



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA
* "HAWAII MARU" ... —— ... FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila Shanghai and Moji.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
"NANKING MARU" ... ... FRIDAY, 27th October.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"LUZON MARU" ... ... TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamane ... SUNDAY, 29th Oct, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
‡ "KAIJO MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

‡ Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.
† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, Kowloon Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 55

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	21st Oct.	On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy Telegra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

28

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Monday, the 9th October, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow	*Kanchow* ...	Friday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Tjimanoek* ...	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 5th Oct., at 5 p.m. ...	*Sardinia* ...	Friday, 6th. Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Changsha* ...	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Chinwangtao	**Kenkon Maru* ...	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Yatshing* ...	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Saturday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Lokzang* ...	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	**Wingsang* ...	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow* ...	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Cheongshing* ...	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	*Hopsang* ...	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	*Hokuto Maru* ...	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	*Kashong* ...	Monday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Chiyo Maru* ...	Monday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	*Kweichow* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	**Chenan* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Chishima* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Kaga Maru* ...	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via *Yokohama, Honolulu, *United States, *Canada, and *South America via *San Francisco	*Ecuador*	Wednesday, 11th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 14th Oct	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Wednesday, 11th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Eastern* ...	Wednesday, 11th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	*Aki Maru* ...	Friday, 13th 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, and Tacoma *United Kingdom via Canada	*Hawaii Maru* ...	Friday, 13th, Registration ... 12.15 P.M. Letters ... 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 13th, 1.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru* ...	Friday, 13th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central and South America and United Kingdom via Canada ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 6th Nov.	*Empress of Russia*	—: NOVEMBER :— Wednesday, 1st, Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 5.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Sandin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Samshui and Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Sanchau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kanchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:

OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore *why* allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost.

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon, Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Dinner Services, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated.

30

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	October 5th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/2⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/3
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/2⅞
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	205
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	315½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	52⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	162¾
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	162¾
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	70½
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	102½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	104
On Singapore.—On demand ...	93⅜
On Batavia.—On demand	125¼
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	4 % pm m
On Saigon.—On demand ...	3⅜% pm. m.
On Bangkok.—On demand	70⅜
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate	...$9.05 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	...$52.60
Bar Silver, per oz	... 32 1/16d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent.
Hongkong . 20 cents pieces...	$ 0.03 Premium
Hongkong...10 " ...	$ 0.20 "
Canton..... 20 " ...	$10 12 discount.
Canton.....10 " ...	$10.20 "

NOTICE FOR SMOKERS.

REVISION OF PRICES.

MASPERO FRERES LTD. CAIRE-EGYPTE CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES

MASPERO FRERES' FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FELUCCA (No. 33). SPECIALS (Format Grand).

THE NEW PRICES FOR THE ABOVE TWO BRANDS OF CIGARETTES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

A tin of 50 Cigarettes... ... ...$1.50 Duty paid.

A tin of 100 Cigarettes... ... ...$3.00 " "

The tins are hermetically sealed and this ensures the Cigarettes being in fresh condition.

The following stores sell at the above prices—

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong Cigar Store. Victoria Dispensary. Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store. 18

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong and S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$787, buyers	6⅓ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$8½, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited...	50,000	$5	all	$4¾, sal. & buy.	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	50,000	$1	all		
	200,000	$10	all	$9.20, buyers	8½ p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 149, sellers	11⅓ p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 14½	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 97, buyers	5 p.c.
Yangtsepo Cotton Mill, Limited ...	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5.40	5⅓ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$40, sellers	4½ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$84, sellers	4 p.c.
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$130, sales	9 p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd....	55,700	Tls100	all	T. 86, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd. ...	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 11½	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 82½	6½ p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited ...	400,000	$10	all	$10.20, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$51, sal. & buy.	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$115	7 p.c
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$16	9 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd ...	60,000	$10	all	$24, buyers	4⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited ...	325,000	$5	all	$7.30, sellers	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd	15,000	$10	all	$10	
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited ...	10,000	$250	$50	$400 buyers	6⅔ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$154, buyers	6⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$385, buyers	7⅓ p.c
North-China Insurance Co., Limited ...	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 155, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	16,000	$250	$100	$920, buyers	6⅔ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$80	$260, @ Ex 75	6 p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$101, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited ...	10,000	$100	all	$101, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd	25,000	$100	$75	$300	4⅔ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$6¾, buyers	5⅓ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd....	5 000	$50	$30	$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	76,000	Tls$50	all	Tls. 82½	7⅓ p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$80, sellers	4⅔ p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat... ...	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 25, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited ...	1,000,000	£1	all	24/-	
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	£1	all	30/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	$2½	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	150,000	£1	all	30/-	7½ p.c.
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	$10	all	$9.60, buyers	
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.85, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd ...	20,000	$100	all	$113, sal. & buy.	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugar Company, Ltd. ...	14,000	P 20	all	$35½, buyers	7½ p.c.
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited...	20,000	$50	all	$122, sellers	3⅔ p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.	80,000	$15	all	$22½, sellers	4⅔ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 d. 60,000 f.	$5	all	pref. $46, buy. def. $133, sales	5⅓ p.c. 6⅔ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd....	4,232,902	£1	all	11 9/16, buyers	7 p.c
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$38, buyers	6 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited... ...	5,000	$25	all	$39	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3½, buyers	7 p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$5.90, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$7, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited ...	50,000	$10	all	$17	7 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1896.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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Telephone No. 524. 16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 73

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-...$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

On Fixed Deposits,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. Stabb,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1912.)

Authorised Capital $30,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tungshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow. Ningpo Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao Taiyuan: Yunsheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchew, Antung Canton. Kuhsiang. Peking Kaolin's' Sulyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [580

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [182

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-Up ... ... ,, 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 4,680,000

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.
FORMOSA—Ake, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Pinan, Shinchiku Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamusi.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaia.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1916. [642

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 550,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [907

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [19

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